

AMUSEMENTS—  
NEW LOS ANGELES THEATRE—  
C. M. WOOD, Lessee. Under direction of AL HAYMAN, H. C. WYATT, Manager.

Only First-class Theater in the City.

Thoroughly fireproof in all parts of the house; so decided by the Fire Commission. Latest improvements in electric lights; no gas used in any part of the house.

Latest Designs of New Scenery

Just completed, painted by Mr. Forest Seabury. Never play any but the best attractions and cater only to that class of audiences who appreciate the same.

Next Attraction - October 18, 19 and 20.

In Old Kentucky.

BENSON'S GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A. W. BENSON, Proprietor and Manager.

GRAND SUCCESS—SPONTANEOUS AND UNMISTAKABLE.

The Opening Week of the Opera Season Hailed With Delight.

Second Week,

—BEGINNING—

Monday Evening, Oct. 8.

Every Evening (except Sunday.)

Saturday Matinee.

FIRST PRESENTATION IN THIS CITY OF THE GREATEST OPERATIC SUCCESS.

TARTAR

BOOK WRITTEN

—BY—

Harry B. Smith

Author of Robin Hood.

MUSIC COMPOSED

—BY—

Adam Itzel, Jr.



THE TARTAR

An Oriental Dream of Melody, Beauty and

Harmoniousness.

"I haven't got over it yet."

"Nothing is like it used to be."

"I want a situation."

Grand Medley of  
National Airs.

POPULAR PRICES—10c, 25c, 35c and 50c. Grand Opera House. Telephone, No. 1447.

IMPERIAL—  
THE SOCIETY VAUDEVILLE THEATRE—

MAIN ST. BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND.

MATINEE TODAY AT 2 — THIS EVENING AT 8.  
THE ONLY... BRAATZ BROS.

W. H. HULME,

The Australian Baritone.

☆ Last Performances of

PRINCESS DOLGOROUKY, Violin Virtuoso from St. Petersburg. RUSSELL, ODELL and RUSSELL, THE SPARROWS, ALDO MARTINI, MILE, STELLA FOLLET and PIZZARELLA.

COMING TOMORROW: TROSK and Oro, Adis Sisters, "Derenda," Juno, Sig.

MONDAY EVENING.

Last Week Braatz Bros. and W. H. Hulme.

COMING—EASTERN AND EUROPEAN IMPORTATIONS.

Evening prices—10c, 20c, 25c, 50c. Matinee prices—Reserved seats 25c.

All Seats Reserved. Children to any part of house 10c.

GRAND OPEN AIR CONCERTS EVERY EVENING FROM 7 TO 8.

IMPERIAL MILITARY BAND.

AGRICULTURAL PARK—  
LOS ANGELES INDUSTRIAL FAIR  
October 15 to 20.

SENSATIONAL RACES EVERY DAY.

The Big Meeting of the Year.

A fine display in the New Pavilion. New Grand Stand.

Concerts every day—all at AGRICULTURAL PARK.

ADMISSION TO RACES AND PAVILION 10 CENTS.

Excursion rates on all railroads.

CAPT. J. C. NEWTON, President. R. E. BROWN, Superintendent. L. THORNE, Secretary.

HOTELS, RESORTS AND CAFES.

HOTEL NADEAU, European Plan.

NADEAU CAFE.

200 elegantly furnished rooms, 60 suites with bath, supplied with all modern improvements. Rooms \$1 per day and upwards. NADEAU CAFE, C. E. AMIDON, Manager, is the finest in the city; private dining and banquet rooms. Liberally managed.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

275 Rooms; 75 Suites with Private Bathrooms.

POTTER & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

ARROWHEAD HOT SPRINGS—THE FAMOUS MOUNTAIN HEALTH RESORT

of Southern California; hotel, first-class; lighted by electricity;

heated by hot water from springs; overlooking San Bernardino, Riverside and Red

lands; bus leaves Arrowhead Station 12:30 and 4 p.m.; San Bernardino 8:15 p.m.

Postoffice and telephone at Springs. City office, Coulter's Dry Goods Store.

HOLLENBECK HOTEL CAFE 214 and 216 W. SECOND ST.—THE FINEST

for wedding, system, etc. J. E. AULL & CO., Proprietors.

HOTEL RAMONA CORNER SPRING AND THIRD STREETS. EUROPEAN

plan. Quiet and homelike. Personal attention. Rates

moderate. F. R. MALLORY, Proprietor.

HOTEL LINCOLN PERFECT electric cars to all points. THOS. PASCOE, Prop.

MONROVIA, FAMOUS "GEM OF THE FOOTHILLS"—FIRST-

class; tourist parties a specialty. A. W. ETTER, Proprietor.

GRAND VIEW SANTA BARBARA. STRICTLY FIRST-

class; the finest climate on earth all the year.

THE MORNING NEWS

The Times

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS BRIEFED.

BY TELEGRAPH: Terrible effects of modern guns; a terrific fight between Chinese cruiser Yang-Wei and Japanese flagship Matsushima; the latter surrendering after her admiral is slain; hideous scenes of slaughter on the Chinese vessel; over one hundred men killed, wounded and missing; prussic acid is used to finish off the wounded—How the Brazilian cruiser Aquidaban was sunk by torpedoes—James H. Crossman, the well-known San Bernardino prospector, commits suicide at San Francisco by taking poison—Senator Hill accepts the nomination for Governor of New York—Massachusetts Republicans in State convention—Henry of Navarre defeats Clifford and Domino in a great race—The usual weekly Berlin letter; Czar Alexander III has Bright's disease—Documents missing in Maj. Wham's case—Surveyor-General Reichert is divorced—A child kills his mother with a revolver—"Lord Berry's" title and estate is contested—College football, tennis, races and pugilistic gossip—A murderer refuses to stand trial, but demands to be hanged—Miss Elizabeth Sperry married to Prince Poniatowski.

Dispatches were also received from Potosi, Fort Smith, Ark.; San Jose, San Francisco, Halifax, Fayetteville, N. C.; Laporte, Ind.; New York, Chicago, London, Paris, Newark, Sacramento and other places.

THE CITY.  
An eloquent address by Hon. A. E. Campbell of Kansas—Meeting of the Board of Public Works—Supervisors knock out another office—A decision in the Crandall-Thompson suit—Supreme Court opinion received for filing—Tan game raided by the police and fifteen Chinese gamblers captured—The close of the Orphans' Fair—Doings in society and musical circles.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.  
Mystery of the disappearance of water from Orange county irrigating ditches explained; what detectives discovered—Busy times at the Santa Ana racetrack—Missing news from San Bernardino county—Death of a well-known attorney of Riverside.

"DICK" STAHL.

The ex-Leader of the Tivoli Orchestra in Trouble

Associated Press Special Service.

FORT SMITH (Ark.), Oct. 6.—Prof. Richard Stahl, composer of "Said Pasha" and other popular operas, and teacher of music, is under arrest, on a charge of frequenting houses of ill-fame.

For several days ugly stories have been about the professor's alleged habits.

Regarding the actions of Stahl, and the grand jury in the Circuit Court summoned witnesses to testify as to his behavior.

The grand jury, however, did not find the case as not within the province of the grand jury, but there is no doubt that the city can handle the matter.

To add to his troubles, Prof. Stahl was assaulted at Van Buren, as he was about to step from a train coming to Fort Smith.

His assailant, a railroad man, snatched the professor's hat and carried it over his head. The assault was made in the presence of a large number of people and created a riot of excitement.

Stahl was charged with having insulted his daughter.

Prof. Stahl denies having done anything wrong. His explanation of the Van Buren episode is that he had given the railroad man's daughter, 14 years of age, and one of his pupils, a difficult piece of music to learn.

Stahl complimented her highly, and placed his arm around her, as a brother would to a sister. To this the young lady took exception and told her mother. The latter paid Prof. Stahl a visit, and to her he attempted to explain the matter. The result was unsatisfactory, as the lady refused to accept his explanation, and the assault was the result.

FIGHTING JAILBIRDS.

An Exciting Time at Fayetteville, N. C., Jail.

Associated Press Special Service.

FAYETTEVILLE (N. C.), Oct. 6.—"Not on your life," said Jailer Clark, when he opened the heavy iron door of cell No. 2 in Cumberland county jail to supply a meal to Louis Crawford, Jim Burns and Elijah Burns, last night.

Louis Crawford, a veteran convict, who has been in both the Carolina and the North Carolina jails, with the intention of smothering him with a blanket, which he had in his hands.

Clark perceived his object, quickly drew his revolver and fired, mortally wounding the prisoner in the left side. The shot, however, did not stop Crawford's rush, and he succeeded in covering Clark with the blanket.

As his comrades tried to leave the cell to aid him, Mrs. Lizzy Ward, the jail matron, who had accompanied Clark, quickly closed and locked the door in their faces.

Meantime several other prisoners had rallied to Crawford's assistance, and in the desperate battle which ensued Jailer Clark's pistol was again discharged, seriously wounding Assistant Jailer Bramble in both feet, and also an unknown prisoner.

After a terrible fight, Jailer Clark and Assistant Jailer Bramble succeeded in driving the prisoners back to their cells.

A Prehistoric City.

PANAMA, Oct. 6.—Word comes from Bogota that the remains of a prehistoric city have been discovered near the crater of the volcano at Puraco, in the Andes Mountains.

The buried city covers broad acres, and contains the ruins of great buildings, with immense granite columns. The remains of an aqueduct, in an almost perfect state of preservation, have also been found.

Ex-Gov. Curtin.

BELLEFOUR (Pa.), Oct. 6.—During the last few hours a great change for the worse has appeared in the condition of Ex-Gov. Curtin, and his death is momentarily expected.

WAR'S HORRORS

The Terrible Effects of Modern Guns.

Fight Between the Yang-Wei and Matsushima.

Hideous Scenes on Board the Two Warships.

DECKS FLOODED WITH CORE.

Over One Hundred Men Lost on One Vessel.

Prussic Acid Used to Finish Off the Wounded.

Japanese Flagship is Compelled to Surrender.

HER ADMIRAL IS ALSO SLAIN.

Graphic Story of an English Engineer Who Took Part in the Fight—Both Vessels Almost Destroyed by Shells.

Associated Press Special Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6.—The following story of a great sea fight, the first of the war that now rages in the Orient, comes straight from the lips of one who saw with his own eyes the tragic events of which he tells, and had himself a part in this remarkable duel of the sea.

The battle he described was fought by the Chinese cruiser Yang-Wei and the Japanese flagship Matsushima on July 12, some eighty miles southwest of Chemulpo, Korea, and lasted three hours, resulting in almost complete destruction of both vessels and in terrible loss of life to both combatants.

The narrator of these stirring events is a young Englishman, who was supervising engineer of the Yang-Wei and who has served for four years in the Chinese navy. In a subsequent engagement he was injured to such an extent that he had to leave the Emperor's service and came to the United States for medical treatment.

He is now in San Francisco in a physician's care, shattered and feeble in health as a result of his experience in two of the most interesting and most deadly naval battles of modern times.

The engineer tells us preliminarily to his story how the Yang-Wei was ordered to Chemulpo and there met the Japanese fleet of seven vessels.

The commander of the Yang-Wei was ordered to watch the Japanese fleet, and when the latter put to sea the Yang-Wei followed.

It was this caused the fight. He tells how the Japanese ship Naniwa signalled to the Yang-Wei that if she persisted in following she would be fired on.

The Yang-Wei paid no attention to this warning and followed the Naniwa.

The Chinese ship passed the Naniwa and steamed ahead of the Matsushima, the Japanese flagship.

The Japanese admiral evidently thought that the Matsushima was more than a match for the Yang-Wei, for he ordered the other ships to follow.

Yuilt in 1881 in England, at a cost of \$1,000,000. Her length is 210 feet and her speed sixteen knots.

Her armament consisted of one ten and one-half inch thirty-eight gun Armstrong gun; one nine-inch twenty-five ton; six five-inch, ten six-pound, rapid-firing guns, eleven Hotchkiss and six machine guns.

The Matsushima is an unarmored steel cruiser of 427 tons; built in France in 1890, and has a speed of seventeen and one-half knots.

Her armament consisted of one twelve-inch forty-five ton Canet rifle, eleven four-and-three-quarter-inch fifty-six pound, rapid-firing guns, eleven Hotchkiss and six Nordenfeldt machine guns.

The twelve-inch rifle was carried in a twelve-inch barbette. The Yang-Wei was commanded by Capt. Kwong Chow, but Lieut. Li Yang, who had spent eight years at Annapolis Naval Academy, fought the ship.

THE BATTLE.

Says the engineer, continuing his story: "We continued our speed and drew the Japanese admiral on until we had the Matsushima out of sight of the rest of the fleet. We had run about forty miles in chase with the admiral's flagship, when, at six bells in the morning, the watchword was passed again to stand by for action. Suddenly our starboard engine was reversed at full speed; the helm was put hard-a-port and the Yang-Wei spun around on her heel, and facing the Matsushima, gave her a ten-and-a-half-inch shell out of the thirty-eight gun, which struck her on the port bow and exploded in her secondary battery. That shot tore an enormous hole in her upper deck, and disabled her guns.

It was the first gun of the war.

Then followed some of the cleverest maneuvering on record. Orders poured into the engine-room thick and fast. We rushed past the Matsushima on the return tack and brought out three six-inch guns to play on her secondary battery, around on her heel, and facing the Matsushima, with a perfect stream of Hotchkiss three-pound shells and Nordenfeldt and Maxim bullets. The Japanese could not work one of their guns. The shower of bullets that the Yang-Wei poured into the port holes of the other vessel rendered it impossible for her gun crews to play at their posts. We had the Matsushima badly crippled before we received a return shot. We passed astern, and as our after twenty-

LIKE A BESOM OF DESTRUCTION,



McKinley goes through the West, sweeping everything before him.

five-ton gun came to bear on her after

barbette, where she had a forty-nine-ton

gun, we gave her a nine-inch shell. It

struck the barbette and exploded.

"We immediately reversed our port engine and then went full speed astern on

both. The effect of this maneuver was to bring our starboard battery to bear on

her starboard battery, and the Matsushima received another telling blow in a vital

part. We gave her our three six-inch

starboard guns. The shells beat in the

after end of her starboard battery. At

almost the same instant we received a

shell from her forty-nine-ton after gun.

It was the first shot she had been able to fire.

"The shell struck the after gun of our

secondary battery on the starboard side

and exploded—fortunately not amidships,

but just as it was going out on the port

side. Then there was a sickening scene

on the Yang-Wei. The explosion took

out our port after gun and killed two

gun crews, a total of ten men. The shot

also took out our mainmast and ripped off

the whole of the port after end of the upper

deck. The effect of the explosion

downward was to completely wreck the

deck. A jagged hole fourteen feet in

diameter was left in the deck, and broken

timbers, bent deck beams, torn steel plates

and mangled human bodies were piled up

on all sides. It was a sight to remember

for a lifetime.

TRAGIC INCIDENTS.

"From that on it was a grim hand-to-

hand struggle. The effect of a shot de-

pendent a great deal on guess work. Both

vessels were enveloped in smoke and

maneuvering was almost out of the ques-

tion. The vessels followed each other

rounding each other so as to offer the smallest

target. It was difficult to keep track of

things from that time. Nothing in par-

ticular happened and everything was in the

pening. The smoke was so dense that the

only mark for the gunners was the flash

of the enemy's guns.

"In two hours' time from the beginning

of the action all our guns were disabled

except our big guns fore and aft. Two

of our six-inch guns were knocked over-

board and the rest were thrown inboard

and disabled. The upper deck was a mass

of ruins. The upper deck was only replying

to us with three eight-inch guns, though

her after gun was still in working order.

The trouble was that she could not bring

it to bear. We kept continually crossing

her bows, and the big gun was as good

as helpless unless she could swing her

stern around to face us. Thus things

went on for some little time. We were

continually endeavoring to keep without

the range of her big gun aft and at the

same time bring our forward gun to bear

on her conning-tower.

"She finally, however, succeeded in slip-

ping around a bit and landed one of her

big shells. It struck its mark. The shell

burst right under our twenty-five-ton gun

and aft. The big gun was completely uprooted

and its screen was thrown back into the

general wreck of the after part of the

secondary battery and wrecked, and the

after part of the main and lower decks

were ripped down to the steel-protected

deck. That was not all the damage done

by this one shell. The gun's crew of

fourteen and the servers below were

killed, besides no one knows how many

more.

"The next instant one of the most tragic

incidents of the fight occurred. Through-

out the whole engagement the Chinese

gunners had not displayed the slightest

bit of fear. The mangled bodies of their

comrades were strewn about the decks

and they were piling about the wreckage. Shells

were exploding all around them, but still

they fought like intelligent machines.

"When the after gun was blown up, how-

ever, the man at the forward gun, who

Lieut. Li Yang himself was en-

deavoring to train on the Japan-

ese conning-tower, became scared and

ran below. Li Yang realized the

necessity of the situation. One well-di-

rected shot from the forward gun would

end the struggle. If he could land a shell

against the conning tower of the Mats-

ushima the fight would be won. He called

to his men to return to their post. They































## FIELD OF POLITICS.

## A. B. Campbell Talks to the Veterans.

An Enthusiastic Meeting Held by Old Republican Soldiers and Sailors.

The Kansas Orator Speaks on the Pension Question and Illustrates the Generosity of the Chosen Party.

The rooms utilized by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club, at No. 110 West Second street, were filled to the doors with enthusiastic Republicans last night, who gathered to listen to the speakers provided for the occasion. The programme arranged was an interesting one, and the audience remained until the last, in order to enjoy the elucidation of Republican principles at the hands of the capable orator of Kansas, A. B. Campbell.

The president of the club, C. M. Fairbanks, called for order, after the Veterans' Drum and Fife Corps had endeavored the preliminaries. He said that before proceeding with the speeches the colored quartette would favor the audience with a selection. The singers stepped forward and performed their part in a very agreeable manner, receiving a vigorous encore for their effort.

In his introductory remarks, Mr. Fairbanks said that the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club was organized for the purpose of giving the people that the veterans were still alive and able to work for the Republican party. He called upon the secretary to furnish further information as to the work or reorganization.

W. H. Chamberlain, president of the Federation of Republican Clubs, in response to the request of the chair, came forward and outlined briefly the work undertaken by the federation.

A communication was read, inviting the club to participate in the short procession to take place on the night of Saturday next, when Senator Perkins and T. L. Ford will speak in this city. It was decided, on motion of Col. Brockway, that the club turn out as a body on that night.

A motion that the club also provide itself with suitable banners was carried. T. P. Leycock was introduced as an old sailor and he recited "The Sixth Mission," creating much amusement, and J. W. White followed with a recitation in the same tenor.

The principal speaker of the evening, A. B. Campbell of Kansas, next came forward. "Yellow comrades and Mr. Chairman," he began, "it gives me great pleasure to stand in the presence of those men who stood side by side and defended the flag of the greatest republic in the world. I believe that I can talk politics tonight with perfect freedom. I want to put a question to you before I proceed and that is: 'Why should a Union soldier, who served in the war from '61 to '65, vote the Democratic ticket?' There is no reason on earth why he should not vote as he pleases. The Republican party under the principle of protection, did justice to the American soldier and at the same time reduced the public debt. When the war was on the government had to have two things. In the first place the government had to have money and a pile of it. We had to get it by any honorable means that could be devised. When the war was over the Republican party recognized that debt as a national charge. But we had to do something else, and that was men; great, strong and patriotic men to go into service and place their bodies as a living wall against the would-be destroyers of the Union. These men, many of them, came back and became as good citizens as any found in the country. The Republican party recognized these two claims, the public debt and that due to the soldiers for their service. I want to ask which is the greater debt, that due to the citizens who put their hands into their pockets and furnished food or to those who shouldered their muskets and marched into the field, taking their lives in their hands? The Republican party is proud today of its record on the pension question. (Applause.) But the Democrats have come into power and the soldiers are asked to wait. The question has come to be not how to grant a pension but how not to grant it. The largest number of rejections of applicants for pensions occurred during the third month of the present administration. During this month the rejections were threefold greater than they had ever before been for a like period of time. The money that goes out as pensions is the most wisely and justly distributed fund of the country. The pensioners are dying of capriciousness. I know a man over in my country who received his notice that his application had been denied three months after he was dead. Some friends sent the notice to Washington, with a note, stating that the old man had gone to present his application at a court where the commissioner would not be allowed to practice." (Laughter.)

The speaker went on to say that the Democrats were robbing the soldier of millions of dollars a year, in order to have free trade. If the soldiers were in favor of such a government, they should vote the Democratic ticket. So far as the Populists were concerned, they had never made a record on this question, nor on any other, in particular. In conclusion, he said: "Let us stand shoulder to shoulder in defense of the Republican principles for which we fought years ago."

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Republican Club will meet again next Saturday evening at the same place.

**Mr. Haines's Position.**  
HOW HE MIXED UP IN POLITICS—A QUICK CONVERSION.  
Some few months since, the Democratic-Populist candidate for County Treasurer penned the following letter, and it is rather amusing to think that its author was a candidate for nomination before two conventions, and to recall some of the incidents of the last Democratic convention and the charges that were made there.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 24, 1894.  
O. T. Johnson, Chairman Committee of One Hundred—Dear Sir: As the use of my humble name on the Committee of One Hundred was unauthorized, and as I have no disposition to enter into the contests of politicians, I have declined to attend its meetings and to give an opinion upon the merits of the plans proposed to purify primaries in which I do not participate.

I deem this reply due to you in answer to postal card of this date. I am for a government of the people, by the people, for the people, and I abandon the hope of obtaining it through the manipulations of the wire-pullers of the existing prominent political parties.

Very respectfully, R. R. HAINES.  
There are many questions which a person of this estate suggests, and it is not strange that one who has "no disposition to enter the contests of politicians" should permit his name to be used as a candidate for office before two different conventions, and should countenance, by accepting the nomination, the absolute forcing of himself upon one of these? Do the methods which it was charged were used to secure him the Democratic nomination indicate a very great reluctance to "enter into the contests of politicians"? Was the active canvass in which he and his friends are now engaged indicative of much lack of "disposition"? Is it conclusive to the preservation of a "government of the people, by the people, for the people," to accept a nomination which another candidate openly says he was offered money to make? Will the person who did this be liable to assert himself to

that end any more than manipulators and "wire-pullers"? How does the Democratic party like the assertion of one of its candidates that he "abandons the hope of obtaining" good government "through the manipulations" of its "wire-pullers"? How do the Populists like that? Or perhaps the gentleman thinks that neither one of these parties is "prominent"? If so, how do they like that? Why should a voter cast a ballot for either one of these parties after a candidate of both has declared that in his belief neither one will conduct a "government of the people, by the people, for the people"? Why not wait until a single candidate who is not in thorough accord with the doctrines and tenets of the party and filled with confidence in its integrity and ability?

**Certificates Filed.**  
REPUBLICANS MAY RECEIVE UNSOLICITED AID.

The Democrats, Populists and Prohibitionists have at last filed their certificates of nomination with the County Clerk, an act which the Republicans performed several days ago, in due and proper style. The documents prepared by the fusionists are somewhat complicated in form, owing to the great number of withdrawals and counter withdrawals, occasioned by the consolidation process. There were several vacancies on the Prohibition ticket, which were partially filled by the County Central Committee of that party. A notable incident in this connection is the withdrawal of the two Prohibition candidates for Superior Judge. No nominations were made to fill these vacancies, and it is understood that the Republican nominees are to be supported by the cold-water advocates. Referring to these nominations, the clause in the certificate reads: "That said C. Summers and J. H. Blanchard have resigned, giving as a reason that they deemed it to be the best interest of the party, and no nominations have been made to fill said vacancies."

It is further reported that there was a strong sentiment manifested among the Populists to withdraw A. G. Hinkley, one of their candidates for Superior Judge, and leave the vacancy unfilled, with the understanding that W. M. York, the regular Republican nominee, should be supported. Altogether it would seem that the Republicans are to receive unlooked-for and unsolicited aid from strange quarters to swell their victory this fall.

The same feeling that is prevalent in this portion of the State is, apparently, widespread throughout California, as an evidence of which the following is quoted from the San Francisco Chronicle of Friday: "Judge J. C. Swinnerton of Stockton, who has been stumping Sonoma, Napa, Mendocino and other counties for some weeks, was at the State Central Committee headquarters yesterday. He is confident that the Republican majority will be large. Never since the war, he said, had he seen such Republican enthusiasm and Democratic despondency as he met on his trip. He found the Populists very scarce, and noticed that Republicans were going over to the People's party as rapidly as the tide. Such Democratic counties as Mendocino, Lake and Sonoma will go for Elsie this year, in his opinion."

Assemblyman Duckworth of Monterey, who has also been speaking in counties traversed by Judge Swinnerton, said that he found much distress in Mendocino county, thousands of men being out of employment, who had been working in the sawmills. In Lake county the hop industry is in a worse condition than the Mendocino lumber trade. Democratic tinkering with the tariff is considered the chief cause of this condition of affairs. Mr. Duckworth found it to be the general opinion that Lake, Mendocino and Sonoma will go Republican this year. In Sonoma a great many Democrats are refusing to register. They do not want to vote this year."

**Republican Clubs.**  
THE FEDERATION HOLDS A WELL-ATTENDED MEETING.  
The Federation of Republican Clubs met in the Republican county headquarters rooms yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. President Chamberlain occupied the chair and George Francis acted as secretary, in the absence of A. W. Kinney.

The calling of the roll showed that the clubs throughout the county were well represented by their officers, and the reports regarding the admission of new organizations into the federation were made by the chair, who stated that the feeling of activity was spreading, and that the Federation of the county was beginning to be felt even in the remote districts.

It was also stated that the meetings at which Senator Perkins and other speakers would appear would be under the management of the federation.

J. J. Morton of Compton, when called upon to give his opinion as to the advisability of holding union meetings, said that it might be inconvenient for the city members to go out into the country, at least to the coast. He thought that it might be easier for the country members to come into the city.

Dr. Outler reported that there were some six hundred tickets for the county and lanterns which could be secured for parade purposes, and, upon motion, it was ordered that the County Central Committee be requested to purchase the same.

Discussion regarding the furnishing of suitable music at club meetings followed. Mr. Long of the Second Ward announced that the Millard Club would hold its meeting on Monday night, when good speakers would be in attendance.

Henry Carter stated that it had been the intention of the Los Angeles Republican Club to also meet on Monday night, but that possibly it could be arranged to postpone the gathering until several days later.

J. J. Nelmore suggested that there were a number of colored men throughout the county, who had lately removed into the State, and who were under the impression that to be eligible for registration, persons must be actual taxpayers.

After some further profitable discussion the federation adjourned, to meet again on next Saturday afternoon at the same place.

**Jonathan Club Reception.**  
The Jonathan Club entertained its members and their friends last evening to one of the most interesting and entertaining receptions yet given. A large number of nominees on the Republican county ticket were present and made brief speeches, and Hon. James McLachlan made a few remarks. After the speech-making the social features of the club were taken up. The American Comedy Quartette, consisting of O. M. Scott, Arthur Earle, Joe Swickard and George Lynne, delighted the club with their songs. Thomas Kearn and T. J. Duggan gave several excellent recitations. The Acme Colored Quartette contributed to the evening's enjoyment, and representatives from the theaters added their part to the programme.

**Political Points.**  
From the Democratic standpoint, but comparatively little interest has been stirred up over the city fight. The candidates for the nomination for Mayor are T. E. Rowan, A. A. Ryan and Frank Sabich, while it is announced that Isaac Dockweiler and Comptre Davis are competitors in the race for City Attorney.

The Millard Club, of the Second Ward, will be addressed by prominent Republican speakers on Monday evening at their hall in the Jones Block on North Spring street. The meeting will be open to all, and other Republican clubs are specially urged to attend.

The Populists held a street meeting last night, opposite the old Courthouse, which was addressed by several of their erratic speakers.

Miss Jennie Winston has established her studio in the Potomac Block, room No. 117, where she will be pleased to receive pupils in vocal culture on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

## A TRACT OF HOMES.

In the Orange Groves of South Los Angeles.

A Rapidly Growing Section—A Prize of \$20 Offered for the Suggestion of a New Name for a Well-known Residence Tract.

Los Angeles real estate is undoubtedly one of the best buys in the country today, provided the purchaser uses judgment in his investment. It needs but half a glance to see that Los Angeles is growing most rapidly a little west of south, Main street, Spring street and Broadway are at present the leading business streets, but below Eleventh they are all merged into Main, which is undoubtedly destined to become the great business artery of the city. The building of the great hotel at Tenth and Main, now almost assured, will hasten the development. During the past few months the development of that section of Los Angeles between Main street and Central avenue, in the southern part of the city, has been remarkable.

Things have changed considerably since the days of the boom, when people would buy property from a map without even seeing it. Investors now demand some good and sufficient reasons why they should part with their double eagles in exchange for "dirt." Boom methods have fallen into disrepute, and property must be sold on its merits. Graded streets, sidewalks and shade trees talk louder than brass bands and free lunches. This is one reason why the section above referred to has come so prominently into favor of late, the subdivisions having been made by solid men, who are here to stay and who look to the future.

Among the tracts in the southern section that have been improving quickly but steadily is one known as the Throop tract, which fronts on such important streets as Main, Jefferson and Maple avenue, as well as Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets. In conversation with Mr. West, one of the owners of this tract, a few days ago, he gave a representative of The Times the following cogent reasons why he and a number of people who have bought there believe it to be one of the best investments in the city:

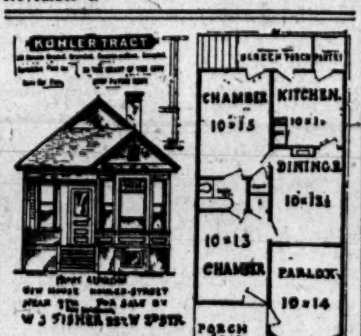
1. It lies directly in the line of the city's most rapid growth.
2. It has a good elevation, the drainage being toward the south.
3. No houses costing less than \$1500 can be built on the tract. This is a most important feature, insuring good improvements and consequently rapidly increasing values. Many tracts have been ruined for first-class residence purposes by the lack of such a restriction as this.
4. Solid improvements have already been made, and more are coming. The main street and Thirty-sixth street frontages have cement sidewalks, and the rest of the tract will soon have smoothly graded streets, sidewalks and shade trees. A number of substantial and attractive residences have been built, and arrangements have been made for more.

5. There is a choice of three lines of street railway, the Main street line, soon to be electrified, which reaches the corner of the tract, and the Maple-avenue and Grand-avenue lines, each of which is in the act of being built. The tract is covered with large, bearing orange trees, a great attraction. Money will buy any kind of building or street improvements, but not large trees, for which, on most tracts, the purchaser has to wait years.
6. A friable, sandy loam soil, which drives rapidly after a rain, makes no mud, and in which every variety of tree and plant grows with remarkable rapidity, thus insuring a typical Southern California home in a very short time.

8. Reasonable prices—from \$350 to \$1800, according to locality, on easy terms—which is considerably less than is asked for lots a mile further west.

These prices, however, will be advanced as soon as the street improvements are all completed. Mr. West said he could give a dozen more reasons if necessary, but The Times man had to admit that these were sufficient. The owners have another large tract of land adjoining, and desire to make the Throop a tract of model Southern California homes, as by doing so they enhance the value of their other property which will afterward be placed on the market.

By the way, the owners desire to find a new and somewhat more euphonious name for the tract and the purchaser has to wait years to send in suggestions. A cash prize of \$10 is offered for the name that shall be selected. Gentlemen and ladies, young or old, of an ingenious or poetical turn of mind, are invited to visit the Throop tract, to see the orange trees, and send in their suggestions not later than October 31, to Potter & West, 158 West Fifth street. The successful name will be announced in The Times of Sunday, November 4.



Go and see this house, a lovely home. On Kohler st., near Seventh.  
Kohler tract—A tract of beautiful homes, between Seventh and Eighth streets, west of Central avenue, electric cars. The cheapest lots three-fourths of a mile from post office. All streets graded, graveled, curbed, cement walks. Lots on easy terms; twelve new houses now building.  
W. J. FISHER,  
227 W. Second street.

**LOVE**  
Often depends on beauty. The loss of one means the loss of the other. Gray hair is seldom beautiful. Ruined hair, streaked and patchy from itching, never is.

**Imperial Hair Regenerator,**  
perfectly restores rich, lustrous color, makes the hair healthy, and is clean. Steaming, salt or Turkish baths do not effect it as natural as this. No cure. Detection is impossible. Book about it free.  
IMPERIAL CHEMICAL MFG. CO.,  
292 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

In Los Angeles, F. W. BRAUN & CO., 407 N. Main street.  
H. A. S. BARTON & CO., cor. Aliso and N. Los Angeles sts.

**Why Pay \$65**  
for Sewing Machines, when you can buy first-class STANDARD MADE Machines for \$25?

Written for 10 years at the WHITE S. M. OFFICE 233 S. Spring St.

**"CUPIDINE,"**  
the great life-giver cures general and nervous debility, and all diseases arising from the body and mind. \$1.00 a box for 60 days.  
For sale by C. H. HANCOX, 1717 N. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Courteous Attention.



Strictly One Price.

THE RAPID AND . . .

# Enormous Growth

Of our trade both in San Francisco and Los Angeles is causing a proportionate increase in our European and Eastern purchases, and the heavy discounts resulting from those

## IMMENSE CASH TRANSACTIONS

Are in turn materially reducing the landed cost of our goods, the benefits of which it is our aim to have the public enjoy, a circumstance which accounts for the extremely popular prices that have brought our firms so strongly into public favor. Our latest arrival of

## Fall Goods

Includes many of the following items, of which an extraordinary observation will convince purchasers of their high excellence, both in qualities and values.

### Silk Department.

**At 75c** We have just opened for our fall trade a splendid stock of Velvet Corduroy 27 inches wide, in a very choice range of the staple colorings which will be sold at 75c a yard.

**At 75c** We have just opened for our fall trade a choice lot of 19-inch Silk and Velvet Tartan Plaid, in a most tasteful combination of colors suitable for dress trimming, which will be sold at 75c a yard.

**At \$1.50** We have just opened for our fall trade a very select lot of 19-inch Silk and Velvet Faisan Novelties, in a variety of colors, suitable for dress trimming, which will be sold at \$1.50 a yard.

**At \$1.50** We have just opened for our fall trade 27 pieces of 19-inch satin finish Surah Silk with Chenille Brocade, in most artistic combination of the newest shades, suitable for dress purposes and trimmings which will be sold at \$1.50 a yard.

**At \$2.00** We have just opened for our fall trade 14 pieces of 19-inch satin finish Surah Silk with Chenille Brocade, in most artistic combination of the newest shades, suitable for dress purposes and trimmings which will be sold at \$2 a yard.

**At \$1.00** to \$2.50—We have just opened for our fall trade, 40 pieces of 19-inch Black Silk Velvet, with beautifully soft, rich pile and fast jet dye, which will be sold at from \$1 to \$2.50 a yard.

**At \$4.50** We have just opened for our fall trade 6 pieces of 32-inch Silk Velvet of an extra superior texture and dye, made expressly for Ladies' Wraps. This will be sold at \$4.50 a yard.

### Colored Dress Fabrics.

**At 15c** An entirely new line of double-fold Brocade Changeable Suitings; good value at 25c; will be offered at 15c per yard.

**At 30c** An entirely new line of double-fold all-wool Tricots, in all the new fall shades; regular value 50c; will be offered at 30c per yard.

**At 35c** An entirely new line of 37-inch all-wool Navy Blue Storm Serge; well worth 50c; will be offered at 35c per yard.

**At 60c** An entirely new line of 40-inch all-wool Scotch Cheviots, in a magnificent variety of iridescent mixtures; usually sells at 75c; will be offered at 60c per yard.

**At 75c** An entirely new line of 45-inch all-wool, Checked Camel's Hair Suitings, in the latest fall colorings; splendid value at \$1; will be offered at 75c per yard.

**At 85c** An entirely new line of 50-inch all-wool French Broadcloth, in all the prevailing shades; extra value at \$1.25; will be offered at 85c per yard.

**At 1.00** An entirely new line of 49-inch silk and wool French Novelties, in the latest two-tone brocade effects; good value at \$1.25; will be offered at \$1 per yard.

### Ribbons and Dress Trimmings.

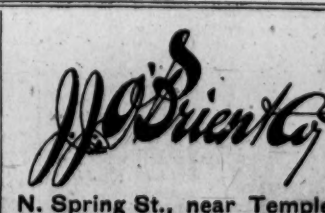
We have just opened, in preparation for our fall trade, 300 pieces of No. 3 picot edge Satin Ribbon, all pure silk, in an endless variety of the newest and most beautiful colorings, which will be sold at 5c a yard.

**At 10c** We have just opened, in preparation for our fall trade, 120 pieces of the prevailing designs and colors in both Tinsel and Passementerie Dress Trimmings, which will be sold at 10c a yard.

**At 20c** to 50c—We have just opened, in preparation for our fall trade, 173 pieces of the latest novelties and most fashionable designs in Bead, Van Dyke, Point Applique, Marabout and Astrakhan Trimmings in both black and all the newest iridescent and two-tone effects, imported expressly to match our new dress fabrics; These will be sold at from 20c to 50c a yard.



Our Best Attention Given to Mail Orders.



## Magnificent display of Carriage Parasols.

**At \$1.00** to \$5.00—We have just opened today, in preparation for our fall trade, 144 dozen Ladies' Carriage Parasols, in black, taffeta, surah, moire, gros grain and duchesse silks, silk lined, in plain, ruffled and lace-trimmed designs, with Fox's steel frames and ebony jointed handles, which will be sold at from \$1.00 to \$5.00 each.



## THE PUBLIC SERVICE

## Meeting of the Board of Public Works.

## Recommendations Adopted for Submission to the Council Tomorrow.

## Session of the Supervisors at the Courthouse—Several Resolutions Adopted—Proceedings in the Courts.

At the City Hall yesterday there were few occurrences of interest outside the limits of the public service, the regular meeting of the Council, and the regular Board of Public Works report.

At the Courthouse several matters of public interest were attended to. The Supervisors held quite a lengthy session and passed several resolutions.

## AT THE CITY HALL.

## Public Works.

## THE REGULAR WEEKLY MEETING OF THE BOARD.

The Board of Public Works has prepared the following report for presentation to the Council tomorrow.

In the matter of the communication from J. J. Meekel, asking to be allowed to use the same sprinkling outfit, as far as refers to wagons and sprinkling apparatus, that is now used by the present contractor, A. P. Cross, for the carrying out of his contract with the city, we recommended that his request be granted, provided all sprinkling carts are numbered consecutively, commencing with No. 1.

In the matter of the petition from Mrs. J. W. Rich and others, asking that a cement walk, five feet wide, be laid on the west side of Broadway avenue, between Court and State streets, we recommended that said petition be filed, by request of petitioners.

In the matter of the petition from John Canon and others, asking that the grade be established on the north side of State street, for 181 feet west of Union avenue, we recommended said petition be granted, and the City Engineer instructed to prepare the necessary ordinance.

In the matter of the petition from George T. Pratt, complaining of the manner in which the collection of garbage is made in San Jose street and vicinity, we recommended that the garbage contractor be notified to attend to that section.

In the matter of the petition from R. H. V. Varlet and others, asking that the grade of East Fourth street, between Sixth and Lorena streets, be established, we recommended that said petition be granted, and the City Engineer instructed to prepare and present the necessary ordinance.

In the matter of the communication from Wesley Clark, desiring to act as one of the commissioners for the opening of Bonnie Brae street, we recommended that the City Attorney be instructed to prepare and present the necessary ordinance appointing a new commissioner in place of Mr. Clark.

In the matter of the communication from the East Main street Club, recommending the names of Frederick Colby, James Cook, and James Leonard for commissioners for the opening and widening of Darwin avenue, we recommended that the petition be granted, and that these names be inserted in the ordinance when passed.

In the matter of the petition from John Cannon, asking that the grade of Union avenue be changed between Sixth and Orange streets, by private petition, we recommended that the same be referred to the City Engineer to report as to the amount of frontage to be added, and if the same represents a majority then to present the necessary ordinance of intention therefor.

## City Hall Notes.

G. H. Bell and others have filed a protest against the proposed sidewalk and cement curbing of Hope street, between Sixth street and the Normal School grounds.

Doria Jones and others have petitioned for permission to grade, curb, sidewalk and sewer Bush street, between Pico and Sixteenth streets, by private petition. The same person and another have petitioned that Constance street, between Pico and Sixteenth streets, be graded, cement curbed, sidewalk and sewer laid, and only operated for one week during the month.

City Clerk Luckenbach, together with the License Inspector, James Collector, got up early yesterday morning and were peddling ranch products at that hour with licenses. Quite a sum of money was taken in, as a result of the raid.

## AT THE COURTHOUSE.

## The Courts.

## DECISION IN THE CRANDALL-THOMPSON SUIT—COURT NOTES.

Judge Van Dyke yesterday rendered his decision in the case of Mary R. Crandall vs. Clara D. Thompson, which was recently submitted to him on the demurrer to plaintiff's second amended complaint, ordering reasons set forth in a lengthy written opinion.

In the argument in support of the demurrer, defendant's counsel relied mainly upon two points: First, that the facts stated do not constitute a cause of action; secondly, if they do, that plaintiff is not a proper party, but that the cause of action, if any, is enforceable only with or by her former husband.

It is alleged in the second amended complaint that the plaintiff and Elmer E. Crandall were husband and wife from March 8, 1884, to April 21, 1894; that the plaintiff obtained a decree of divorce on the latter date in the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Hamilton, State of Ohio. That within two years past, the said while plaintiff and Crandall were living together as husband and wife, defendant wrongfully and wickedly, etc., alienated and seduced the plaintiff, and, by reason whereof he abandoned her, for defendant, with whom he took up his residence, to plaintiff's damage in the sum of \$50,000.

Judge Van Dyke, after reviewing the authorities cited in support of the defendant's contention, holds that the right of action for the wrong complained of having vested in the plaintiff, being freed from her husband by the divorce, she is the proper party to bring and prosecute the suit, and that even though the right of action and damages to be recovered constitute community property in the sense claimed, plaintiff and her husband would be tenants in common, and as all persons holding as such may jointly or severally, commence or defend any civil action or proceeding for the enforcement or protection of the rights of such party (C. S. 256) she has the right to bring suit.

The demurrer to the amended complaint in the case of Mary R. Crandall vs. Elmer E. Crandall was sustained by Judge Van Dyke yesterday.

## SUPREME COURT OPINION.

On concurrent opinion written by Chief Justice Beatty of the Supreme Court, stating more fully the grounds upon which the order denying a rehearing of the appeal taken in the San Diego case of H. G. Dow (appellant) vs. Ludwig (appellee) et al. (respondents) was made, was received for filing in this city yesterday by Deputy Clerk Semson.

That part of the opinion of the department which states that the principal point in the case is whether the notes of H. W. Nason were paid in, in the opinion of Chief Justice Beatty, is slightly verbal inaccuracy. The question is rather whether they were so paid as to extinguish the indebtedness of H. W. Nason and to restore to plaintiff the right to the property, the ownership of the \$5000 note by which they were partly secured. The Superior Court found that they were not paid, but were assigned to the Pano Water Company, with their collateral. In order to support the judgment, Chief Justice Beatty does not consider it necessary that the evidence should show that the assignment was in the broad sense of its terms, but that was sufficient if there was evidence to show that the assignment was in the narrow sense, although the notes were paid, they were paid under such circumstances as to work an assignment to the water company.

After reviewing the facts in the case, Chief Justice Beatty holds that there is no substantial merit or equity in appellant's claim, because he seeks to reap where he has not sown, or, in other words, to subject another to loss in order that he may gain.

In conclusion, the opinion reads: "The judgment of the Superior Court to non-pay the notes and assignment of Nason's notes are fully sustained. They were paid to the bank, but not as between Nason and the bank. The bank, by not assigning to the water company, but the water company was subrogated to the rights of the bank and the collateral was transferred by the statute (C. C. 2848).

"This being so the question as to the authority of the bank's receiver to assign the notes becomes wholly immaterial. The case appealed by Max Kaufman from the Police Court, where he was convicted of a violation of the lottery ordinance, came up yesterday morning for argument before Judge Shaw. The close of the argument was submitted to and taken under advisement by the court.

Claude Hill reappeared before Judge Shaw yesterday for argument upon the charge of embezzlement, and J. E. Young, Esq., having been appointed by the court as counsel for the defendant, he was allowed until Tuesday next in which to plead.

Nils Anderson, a Swede, was duly admitted to citizenship of the United States yesterday by Judge Shaw. The case, involving the requisite proof of qualification, and Judge McKelvey performed a like service for Gottfried Jung, a Swede.

The case of Jose Masanera vs. Adelardo E. Hamilton et al. came up for argument before Judge Shaw in Department Five yesterday afternoon, and at the close thereof was submitted to the court for decision.

The trial of the case of Almeida M. Smith vs. C. M. Beach was concluded in Department Five yesterday morning, the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff for the possession of the premises and \$250.00 rent.

Justice Beatty of the Supreme Court, stating more fully the grounds upon which the order denying a rehearing of the appeal taken in the San Diego case of H. G. Dow (appellant) vs. Ludwig (appellee) et al. (respondents) was made, was received for filing in this city yesterday by Deputy Clerk Semson.

That part of the opinion of the department which states that the principal point in the case is whether the notes of H. W. Nason were paid in, in the opinion of Chief Justice Beatty, is slightly verbal inaccuracy. The question is rather whether they were so paid as to extinguish the indebtedness of H. W. Nason and to restore to plaintiff the right to the property, the ownership of the \$5000 note by which they were partly secured. The Superior Court found that they were not paid, but were assigned to the Pano Water Company, with their collateral. In order to support the judgment, Chief Justice Beatty does not consider it necessary that the evidence should show that the assignment was in the broad sense of its terms, but that was sufficient if there was evidence to show that the assignment was in the narrow sense, although the notes were paid, they were paid under such circumstances as to work an assignment to the water company.

After reviewing the facts in the case, Chief Justice Beatty holds that there is no substantial merit or equity in appellant's claim, because he seeks to reap where he has not sown, or, in other words, to subject another to loss in order that he may gain.

In conclusion, the opinion reads: "The judgment of the Superior Court to non-pay the notes and assignment of Nason's notes are fully sustained. They were paid to the bank, but not as between Nason and the bank. The bank, by not assigning to the water company, but the water company was subrogated to the rights of the bank and the collateral was transferred by the statute (C. C. 2848).

"This being so the question as to the authority of the bank's receiver to assign the notes becomes wholly immaterial. The case appealed by Max Kaufman from the Police Court, where he was convicted of a violation of the lottery ordinance, came up yesterday morning for argument before Judge Shaw. The close of the argument was submitted to and taken under advisement by the court.

Claude Hill reappeared before Judge Shaw yesterday for argument upon the charge of embezzlement, and J. E. Young, Esq., having been appointed by the court as counsel for the defendant, he was allowed until Tuesday next in which to plead.

Nils Anderson, a Swede, was duly admitted to citizenship of the United States yesterday by Judge Shaw. The case, involving the requisite proof of qualification, and Judge McKelvey performed a like service for Gottfried Jung, a Swede.

The case of Jose Masanera vs. Adelardo E. Hamilton et al. came up for argument before Judge Shaw in Department Five yesterday afternoon, and at the close thereof was submitted to the court for decision.

The trial of the case of Almeida M. Smith vs. C. M. Beach was concluded in Department Five yesterday morning, the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff for the possession of the premises and \$250.00 rent.

The trial of the case of Almeida M. Smith vs. C. M. Beach was concluded in Department Five yesterday morning, the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff for the possession of the premises and \$250.00 rent.

The trial of the case of Almeida M. Smith vs. C. M. Beach was concluded in Department Five yesterday morning, the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff for the possession of the premises and \$250.00 rent.

The trial of the case of Almeida M. Smith vs. C. M. Beach was concluded in Department Five yesterday morning, the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff for the possession of the premises and \$250.00 rent.

The trial of the case of Almeida M. Smith vs. C. M. Beach was concluded in Department Five yesterday morning, the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff for the possession of the premises and \$250.00 rent.

The trial of the case of Almeida M. Smith vs. C. M. Beach was concluded in Department Five yesterday morning, the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff for the possession of the premises and \$250.00 rent.

The trial of the case of Almeida M. Smith vs. C. M. Beach was concluded in Department Five yesterday morning, the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff for the possession of the premises and \$250.00 rent.

The trial of the case of Almeida M. Smith vs. C. M. Beach was concluded in Department Five yesterday morning, the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff for the possession of the premises and \$250.00 rent.

The trial of the case of Almeida M. Smith vs. C. M. Beach was concluded in Department Five yesterday morning, the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff for the possession of the premises and \$250.00 rent.

The trial of the case of Almeida M. Smith vs. C. M. Beach was concluded in Department Five yesterday morning, the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff for the possession of the premises and \$250.00 rent.

The trial of the case of Almeida M. Smith vs. C. M. Beach was concluded in Department Five yesterday morning, the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff for the possession of the premises and \$250.00 rent.

The trial of the case of Almeida M. Smith vs. C. M. Beach was concluded in Department Five yesterday morning, the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff for the possession of the premises and \$250.00 rent.

The trial of the case of Almeida M. Smith vs. C. M. Beach was concluded in Department Five yesterday morning, the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff for the possession of the premises and \$250.00 rent.

The trial of the case of Almeida M. Smith vs. C. M. Beach was concluded in Department Five yesterday morning, the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff for the possession of the premises and \$250.00 rent.

The trial of the case of Almeida M. Smith vs. C. M. Beach was concluded in Department Five yesterday morning, the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff for the possession of the premises and \$250.00 rent.

The trial of the case of Almeida M. Smith vs. C. M. Beach was concluded in Department Five yesterday morning, the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff for the possession of the premises and \$250.00 rent.

The trial of the case of Almeida M. Smith vs. C. M. Beach was concluded in Department Five yesterday morning, the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff for the possession of the premises and \$250.00 rent.

The trial of the case of Almeida M. Smith vs. C. M. Beach was concluded in Department Five yesterday morning, the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff for the possession of the premises and \$250.00 rent.

The trial of the case of Almeida M. Smith vs. C. M. Beach was concluded in Department Five yesterday morning, the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff for the possession of the premises and \$250.00 rent.

The trial of the case of Almeida M. Smith vs. C. M. Beach was concluded in Department Five yesterday morning, the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff for the possession of the premises and \$250.00 rent.

The trial of the case of Almeida M. Smith vs. C. M. Beach was concluded in Department Five yesterday morning, the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff for the possession of the premises and \$250.00 rent.

The trial of the case of Almeida M. Smith vs. C. M. Beach was concluded in Department Five yesterday morning, the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff for the possession of the premises and \$250.00 rent.

The trial of the case of Almeida M. Smith vs. C. M. Beach was concluded in Department Five yesterday morning, the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff for the possession of the premises and \$250.00 rent.

## SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

## LARGE NUMBERS OF VISITORS TO THE CAMP.

## Over One Hundred Tents Now on the Ground, Sheltering Over Five Hundred People—Their Growth.

The camp of the Seventh-day Adventists at the corner of Pico and Alvarado streets, was visited by a large number of people yesterday. There are now above a hundred tents on the ground, occupied by over five hundred Adventists, and the services which are held daily in the large preaching tent are well attended, much interest being manifested. As stated yesterday, services are held each day at 10:30 a.m., and 2:30 and 7:30 p.m., and visitors are called upon to join in order that they may gain.

In conclusion, the opinion reads: "The judgment of the Superior Court to non-pay the notes and assignment of Nason's notes are fully sustained. They were paid to the bank, but not as between Nason and the bank. The bank, by not assigning to the water company, but the water company was subrogated to the rights of the bank and the collateral was transferred by the statute (C. C. 2848).

"This being so the question as to the authority of the bank's receiver to assign the notes becomes wholly immaterial. The case appealed by Max Kaufman from the Police Court, where he was convicted of a violation of the lottery ordinance, came up yesterday morning for argument before Judge Shaw. The close of the argument was submitted to and taken under advisement by the court.

Claude Hill reappeared before Judge Shaw yesterday for argument upon the charge of embezzlement, and J. E. Young, Esq., having been appointed by the court as counsel for the defendant, he was allowed until Tuesday next in which to plead.

Nils Anderson, a Swede, was duly admitted to citizenship of the United States yesterday by Judge Shaw. The case, involving the requisite proof of qualification, and Judge McKelvey performed a like service for Gottfried Jung, a Swede.

The case of Jose Masanera vs. Adelardo E. Hamilton et al. came up for argument before Judge Shaw in Department Five yesterday afternoon, and at the close thereof was submitted to the court for decision.

The trial of the case of Almeida M. Smith vs. C. M. Beach was concluded in Department Five yesterday morning, the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff for the possession of the premises and \$250.00 rent.

The trial of the case of Almeida M. Smith vs. C. M. Beach was concluded in Department Five yesterday morning, the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff for the possession of the premises and \$250.00 rent.

The trial of the case of Almeida M. Smith vs. C. M. Beach was concluded in Department Five yesterday morning, the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff for the possession of the premises and \$250.00 rent.

The trial of the case of Almeida M. Smith vs. C. M. Beach was concluded in Department Five yesterday morning, the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff for the possession of the premises and \$250.00 rent.

The trial of the case of Almeida M. Smith vs. C. M. Beach was concluded in Department Five yesterday morning, the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff for the possession of the premises and \$250.00 rent.

The trial of the case of Almeida M. Smith vs. C. M. Beach was concluded in Department Five yesterday morning, the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff for the possession of the premises and \$250.00 rent.

The trial of the case of Almeida M. Smith vs. C. M. Beach was concluded in Department Five yesterday morning, the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff for the possession of the premises and \$250.00 rent.

The trial of the case of Almeida M. Smith vs. C. M. Beach was concluded in Department Five yesterday morning, the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff for the possession of the premises and \$250.00 rent.

The trial of the case of Almeida M. Smith vs. C. M. Beach was concluded in Department Five yesterday morning, the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff for the possession of the premises and \$250.00 rent.

The trial of the case of Almeida M. Smith vs. C. M. Beach was concluded in Department Five yesterday morning, the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff for the possession of the premises and \$250.00 rent.

The trial of the case of Almeida M. Smith vs. C. M. Beach was concluded in Department Five yesterday morning, the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff for the possession of the premises and \$250.00 rent.

The trial of the case of Almeida M. Smith vs. C. M. Beach was concluded in Department Five yesterday morning, the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff for the possession of the premises and \$250.00 rent.

The trial of the case of Almeida M. Smith vs. C. M. Beach was concluded in Department Five yesterday morning, the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff for the possession of the premises and \$250.00 rent.

The trial of the case of Almeida M. Smith vs. C. M. Beach was concluded in Department Five yesterday morning, the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff for the possession of the premises and \$250.00 rent.

The trial of the case of Almeida M. Smith vs. C. M. Beach was concluded in Department Five yesterday morning, the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff for the possession of the premises and \$250.00 rent.

The trial of the case of Almeida M. Smith vs. C. M. Beach was concluded in Department Five yesterday morning, the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff for the possession of the premises and \$250.00 rent.

The trial of the case of Almeida M. Smith vs. C. M. Beach was concluded in Department Five yesterday morning, the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff for the possession of the premises and \$250.00 rent.

The trial of the case of Almeida M. Smith vs. C. M. Beach was concluded in Department Five yesterday morning, the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff for the possession of the premises and \$250.00 rent.

The trial of the case of Almeida M. Smith vs. C. M. Beach was concluded in Department Five yesterday morning, the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff for the possession of the premises and \$250.00 rent.

The trial of the case of Almeida M. Smith vs. C. M. Beach was concluded in Department Five yesterday morning, the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff for the possession of the premises and \$250.00 rent.

The trial of the case of Almeida M. Smith vs. C. M. Beach was concluded in Department Five yesterday morning, the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff for the possession of the premises and \$250.00 rent.

The trial of the case of Almeida M. Smith vs. C. M. Beach was concluded in Department Five yesterday morning, the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff for the possession of the premises and \$250.00 rent.

The trial of the case of Almeida M. Smith vs. C. M. Beach was concluded in Department Five yesterday morning, the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff for the possession of the premises and \$250.00 rent.

## BUSINESS

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

## OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The dried fruit market is quiet, owing to a wide difference of opinion as to values between holders and buyers. Neatness stocks are being cleaned up in the East and there is a good prospect of an improvement in prices before long.

## CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—The Earl Fruit Co. sold California fruits today as follows: Salway, 1.00; Total grapes, 1.00; half, Muscat, 1.00; double, 2.00; Muscat, single, 1.00; orange, 1.00; Salway, single, 1.00; Salway, double, 1.00; Salway, triple, 1.00; Salway, quadruple, 1.00; Salway, quintuple, 1.00; Salway, sextuple, 1.00; Salway, septuple, 1.00; Salway, octuple, 1.00; Salway, nonuple, 1.00; Salway, decuple, 1.00; Salway, undecuple, 1.00; Salway, duodecuple, 1.00; Salway, tredecuple, 1.00; Salway, quatuordecuple, 1.00; Salway, quindecuple, 1.00; Salway, sexdecuple, 1.00; Salway, septendecuple, 1.00; Salway, octodecuple, 1.00; Salway, nondecuple, 1.00; Salway, vigintuple, 1.00; Salway, trigintuple, 1.00; Salway, quadragintuple, 1.00; Salway, quinquagintuple, 1.00; Salway, sexagintuple, 1.00; Salway, septuagintuple, 1.00; Salway, octogintuple, 1.00; Salway, nonagintuple, 1.00; Salway, centuple, 1.00; Salway, undecentuple, 1.00; Salway, duodecentuple, 1.00; Salway, trecentuple, 1.00; Salway, quatuorcentuple, 1.00; Salway, quingentuple, 1.00; Salway, sexcentuple, 1.00; Salway, septingentuple, 1.00; Salway, octingentuple, 1.00; Salway, noningentuple, 1.00; Salway, centuple, 1.00; Salway, undecentuple, 1.00; Salway, duodecentuple, 1.00; Salway, trecentuple, 1.00; Salway, quatuorcentuple, 1.00; Salway, quingentuple, 1.00; Salway, sexcentuple, 1.00; Salway, septingentuple, 1.00; Salway, octingentuple, 1.00; Salway, noningentuple, 1.00; Salway, centuple, 1.00; Salway, undecentuple, 1.00; Salway, duodecentuple, 1.00; Salway, trecentuple, 1.00; Salway, quatuorcentuple, 1.00; Salway, quingentuple, 1.00; Salway, sexcentuple, 1.00; Salway, septingentuple, 1.00; Salway, octingentuple, 1.00; Salway, noningentuple, 1.00; Salway, centuple, 1.00; Salway, undecentuple, 1.00; Salway, duodecentuple, 1.00; Salway, trecentuple, 1.00; Salway, quatuorcentuple, 1.00; Salway, quingentuple, 1.00; Salway, sexcentuple, 1.00; Salway, septingentuple, 1.00; Salway, octingentuple, 1.00; Salway, noningentuple, 1.00; Salway, centuple, 1.00; Salway, undecentuple, 1.00; Salway, duodecentuple, 1.00; Salway, trecentuple, 1.00; Salway, quatuorcentuple, 1.00; Salway, quingentuple, 1.00; Salway, sexcentuple, 1.00; Salway, septingentuple, 1.00; Salway, octingentuple, 1.00; Salway, noningentuple, 1.00; Salway, centuple, 1.00; Salway, undecentuple, 1.00; Salway, duodecentuple, 1.00; Salway, trecentuple, 1.00; Salway, quatuorcentuple, 1.00; Salway, quingentuple, 1.00; Salway, sexcentuple, 1.00; Salway, septingentuple, 1.00; Salway, octingentuple, 1.00; Salway, noningentuple, 1.00; Salway, centuple, 1.00; Salway, undecentuple, 1.00; Salway, duodecentuple, 1.00; Salway, trecentuple, 1.00; Salway, quatuorcentuple, 1.00; Salway, quingentuple, 1.00; Salway, sexcentuple, 1.00; Salway, septingentuple, 1.00; Salway, octingentuple, 1.00; Salway, noningentuple, 1.00; Salway, centuple, 1.00; Salway, undecentuple, 1.00; Salway, duodecentuple, 1.00; Salway, trecentuple, 1.00; Salway, quatuorcentuple, 1.00; Salway, quingentuple, 1.00; Salway, sexcentuple, 1.00; Salway, septingentuple, 1.00; Salway, octingentuple, 1.00; Salway, noningentuple, 1.00; Salway, centuple, 1.00; Salway, undecentuple, 1.00; Salway, duodecentuple, 1.00; Salway, trecentuple, 1.00; Salway, quatuorcentuple, 1.00; Salway, quingentuple, 1.00; Salway, sexcentuple, 1.00; Salway, septingentuple, 1.00; Salway, octingentuple, 1.00; Salway, noningentuple, 1.00; Salway, centuple, 1.00; Salway, undecentuple, 1.00; Salway, duodecentuple, 1.00; Salway, trecentuple, 1.00; Salway, quatuorcentuple, 1.00; Salway, quingentuple, 1.00; Salway, sexcentuple, 1.00; Salway, septingentuple, 1.00; Salway, octingentuple, 1.00; Salway, noningentuple, 1.00; Salway, centuple, 1.00; Salway, undecentuple, 1.00; Salway, duodecentuple, 1.00; Salway, trecentuple, 1.00; Salway, quatuorcentuple, 1.00; Salway, quingentuple, 1.00; Salway, sexcentuple, 1.00; Salway, septingentuple, 1.00; Salway, octingentuple, 1.00; Salway, noningentuple, 1.00; Salway, centuple, 1.00; Salway, undecentuple, 1.00; Salway, duodecentuple, 1.00; Salway, trecentuple, 1.00; Salway, quatuorcentuple, 1.00; Salway, quingentuple, 1.00; Salway, sexcentuple, 1.00; Salway, septingentuple, 1.00; Salway, octingentuple, 1.00; Salway, noningentuple, 1.00; Salway, centuple, 1.00; Salway, undecentuple, 1.00; Salway, duodecentuple, 1.00; Salway, trecentuple, 1.00; Salway, quatuorcentuple, 1.00; Salway, quingentuple, 1.00; Salway, sexcentuple, 1.00; Salway, septingentuple, 1.00; Salway, octingentuple, 1.00; Salway, noningentuple, 1.00; Salway, centuple, 1.00; Salway, undecentuple, 1.00; Salway, duodecentuple, 1.00; Salway, trecentuple, 1.00; Salway, quatuorcentuple, 1.00; Salway, quingentuple, 1.00; Salway, sexcentuple, 1.00; Salway, septingentuple, 1.00; Salway, octingentuple, 1.00; Salway, noningentuple, 1.00; Salway, centuple, 1.00; Salway, undecentuple, 1.00; Salway, duodecentuple, 1.00; Salway, trecentuple, 1.00; Salway, quatuorcentuple, 1.00; Salway, quingentuple, 1.00; Salway, sexcentuple, 1.00; Salway, septingentuple, 1.00; Salway, octingentuple, 1.00; Salway, noningentuple, 1.00; Salway, centuple, 1.00; Salway, undecentuple, 1.00; Salway, duodecentuple, 1.00; Salway, trecentuple, 1.00; Salway, quatuorcentuple, 1.00; Salway, quingentuple, 1.00; Salway, sexcentuple, 1.00; Salway, septingentuple, 1.00; Salway, octingentuple, 1.00; Salway, noningentuple, 1.00; Salway, centuple, 1.00; Salway, undecentuple, 1.00; Salway, duodecentuple, 1.00; Salway, trecentuple, 1.00; Salway, quatuorcentuple, 1.00; Salway, quingentuple, 1.00; Salway, sexcentuple, 1.00; Salway, septingentuple, 1.00; Salway, octingentuple, 1.00; Salway, noningentuple, 1.00; Salway, centuple, 1.00; Salway, undecentuple, 1.00; Salway, duodecentuple, 1.00; Salway, trecentuple, 1.00; Salway, quatuorcentuple, 1.00; Salway, quingentuple, 1.00; Salway, sexcentuple, 1.00; Salway, septingentuple, 1.00; Salway, octingentuple, 1.00; Salway, noningentuple, 1.00; Salway, centuple, 1.00; Salway, undecentuple, 1.00; Salway, duodecentuple, 1.00; Salway, trecentuple, 1.00; Salway, quatuorcentuple, 1.00; Salway, quingentuple, 1.00; Salway, sexcentuple, 1.00; Salway, septingentuple, 1.00; Salway, octingentuple, 1.00; Salway, noningentuple, 1.00; Salway, centuple, 1.00; Salway, undecentuple, 1.00; Salway, duodecentuple, 1.00; Salway, trecentuple, 1.00; Salway, quatuorcentuple, 1.00; Salway, quingentuple, 1.00; Salway, sexcentuple, 1.00; Salway, septingentuple, 1.00; Salway, octingentuple, 1.00; Salway, noningentuple, 1.00; Salway, centuple, 1.00; Salway, undecentuple, 1.00; Salway, duodecentuple, 1.00; Salway, trecentuple



# LOS ANGELES NEWS

## SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

### FIRST MEETING OF THE SEASON OF THE WESTERS.

An Interesting Debate and Election of Officers—Death of a Well-known Physician—Current News Notes.

SAN BERNARDINO, Oct. 6.—(Special Correspondence.) The Westers held their first meeting of the season last night, but there was not so large an attendance as usual as not all the members are back, and the election of officers does not attract so well as the debates. The debate was held, nevertheless, upon the "Abolition of the House of Lords," the proposition being favored by Messrs. Partridge and Rick, and the negative by Guy Shoup and R. E. Norton. The debate was won by the negative. The question at the next meeting will be: "Resolved, that the principles of the A. P. A. are for the best interests of the United States."

The officers elected for the ensuing term are, F. W. Richardson, president; Robert York, vice-president; Paul Shoup, secretary and treasurer; James M. Morris, sergeant-at-arms; Joseph B. Rich, editor of the *Lancet*.

SAN BERNARDINO BREVITIES.

Charles Gahr states that the reference to him in the *Times* of this morning is untrue, and that the same has been done by some one as a practical joke, and that he wishes to have the statement retracted in this way.

The maximum sun temperature in this city yesterday was 105 deg. Fahr. This is the highest point reached in the sun since the record has been kept, many years. The temperature in the shade was 95 deg.

This morning the culvert on the motor road, just beyond the Lytle-creek bridge was discovered on fire by W. C. Bailey who informed the section hands, and the fire was extinguished.

Francisco Hillyer has begun proceedings against Tracy N. Stubbins, a former employer, to recover the sum of \$802, alleged to be due for labor performed while in his employ.

The County Supervisors have ordered made by Buckard & Hardman 14 election booths, to be done on or before the 18th inst. They are to cost \$346.75, complete.

Francisco Hillyer has commenced action in the Superior Court to recover from Miguel Elgart Campa (a co-partner) the sum of \$500 on a promissory note.

Ben Pitts left this morning for Green Valley to remain until cold weather. When he returns he will take charge of the Southern Hotel dining-room.

The appointment of Dr. J. H. Pierson as member of the Board of Horticultural Commissioners, together with the services of two inspectors.

Dr. G. A. Rane has been made County Health Officer, vice Dr. A. Thompson, elected County Physician.

REDLANDS.

REDLANDS, Oct. 6.—(Special Correspondence.) Dr. E. T. Abbott died at his home in this city last evening from consumption. Dr. Abbott was but 27 years old. He came here about three years ago from Michigan in quest of a better climate for his health. He improved and continued in fairly good health and had a good practice, until about a month ago, when he was taken down with a fever, which complicated his trouble and carried him off.

E. T. Maxey has retired from the Leader and become city editor of the *Citrograph*.

Dr. and Mrs. D. W. Stewart returned last evening from Coronado.

The Terracina Hotel is to be lighted this winter by 150 incandescent lamps.

Sessions and family have returned from the coast.

The first car of new crop Sultana raisins was shipped from here on Wednesday by the Haight Fruit Company.

The trees are being cleared out of Bear Valley Lake, and all the weeds are being removed and burned.

A very pretty small cottage is being built on Myrtle street by James S. Deane.

The western extension of Cypress avenue is not to be narrowed by the proposed widening of the street.

Senator George C. Perkins and ex-Senator H. L. Ford will speak at the hall on the 12th. The meeting will be held in the Academy of Music and excursions run upon the railroads.

The electric street railway franchise has been granted to the Redlands Electric Light and Power Company, this company being the lowest bidder.

M. M. Atwater has been appointed a deputy in the office of the City Marshal to assist in making out tax receipts and collecting the city taxes.

COLTON.

COLTON, Oct. 5.—(Special Correspondence.) There is a movement on foot in this city by which it is hoped to have fruits other than oranges handled by the Fruit Exchange. Arrangements are already being made for a carload of fruit to be shipped from Colton to Los Angeles.

It is to have arrangements completed by another year by which drivers will be scattered all about this part of the country, convenient to the growers. It is estimated that it would take 25,000 trays to carry into effect the plans as outlined.

The evening train of the Fruit-packing Company of this city sent East through here from Tustin, via the Santa Fe, a special train of thirteen cars loaded with fruit. The train was accompanied by banners and other decorations.

The Colton cannery reached a maximum of 30,000 cans of fruit a day this morning, being 3000 more than the average output in one day. The late pear crop is being put up now at the rate of 10,000 cans a day.

Fire in a Cottage.

The cottage of A. Major, a bricklayer, at No. 1043 East Ninth street, was nearly destroyed by fire last evening. The flames started from a stove. There was no one in the house at the time. Alarms were turned in from boxes No. 74 and 76. The loss was about \$800.

IMPROVEMENTS ON SOUTH SPRING ST.

Our readers are perhaps not aware that E. Wineburg of No. 308 South Spring street has made some very marked improvements in his store to keep up with the demand for finer stock of goods in that portion of town. He has added an extensive line of gloves, corsets, hosiery, laces, underwear, etc., and has marked the goods at such low prices that he is sure to attract a large trade.

BIG STRIKE IN OIL.

Calculus oil burns at a cool or heating stove. It will pay you to see this wonderful invention. No. 117 South Broadway.

A PURE ARTICLE.

And a Home Product—Try It and Be Convinced.

This is to certify that I have made a careful chemical analysis of "Mrs. Freeman's Baking Powder," and have found that it contains no alum or ammonia, the active ingredients being pure cream of tartar and bicarbonate of soda. Wallace K. Gaylord, department of chemistry, Throop Polytechnic Institute, Pasadena, Oct. 6, 1894.

## THE TRAMP NUISANCE.

### The Usual Winter Influx of Box-car Tourists.

The coming on of the winter season continues to bring into town from points north and east a great many box-car tourists, together with an unpleasantly large sprinkling of burglars and other thieves. A number of cases of attempted burglary, some of which were successful, have recently been reported, especially in the southwestern portion of the city.

Chief Giam wishes to urge upon people, particularly the residents of the further outlying districts, that they be careful, as far as possible, not to leave their houses unprotected. If they do go away from home, they should see that their houses are securely locked.

A favor will be conferred on the police department if citizens will report when they have seen suspicious characters about their places. If they will take the pains to look closely to see that they may be able to identify such characters, it will be better still.

Several cases have been reported, where a man would call at a house, when no one but, perhaps, a servant would be in. He would state he was a gas-fitter, and had been sent by the proprietor of the house to look to the gas pipes, or, in other cases, would give some other plausible reason for going through the house.

This means has frequently been used by professional burglars to familiarize themselves with places where they intended to operate. There have been quite a number of dogs poisoned, and it is thought that this has been done by the same class of artists.

If people have to leave their houses for any length of time, they should place their valuables in a safe deposit.

## TAN GAME RAYED.

### A CLEVER CAPTURE BY THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Fifteen of the Pig-tailed Gamblers Caught in the Act—All are Held in Heavy Jail for Trial.

Detective Hawley and Officer Robbins made a clever capture of a gang of fifteen players in Chinatown last night. For some time it had been supposed that games were being conducted over Wong Ohng's restaurant at Marchessault and Alameda streets, but it appeared to be almost impossible to catch the wily heathen operators.

Whenever a game was going on watchers would be stationed to give the alarm whenever an officer approached and inside the building the man at the entrance would, by pressing a button, ring an alarm bell in the gaming room.

The officers, however, studied the matter over carefully and last night, just after dark, succeeded in reaching the place by a roundabout way without being observed. They looked through a window and saw the game in operation for some minutes. After having had a good view they raided the place. Detective Hawley led the raid, and a door and all the gamblers were taken into custody.

Instantly a struggle ensued. It was fifteen minutes before the gamblers could be taken into custody. The gamblers were taken into custody, and the gamblers were taken into custody.

The gamblers were taken into custody, and the gamblers were taken into custody.

The gamblers were taken into custody, and the gamblers were taken into custody.

The gamblers were taken into custody, and the gamblers were taken into custody.

The gamblers were taken into custody, and the gamblers were taken into custody.

The gamblers were taken into custody, and the gamblers were taken into custody.

The gamblers were taken into custody, and the gamblers were taken into custody.

The gamblers were taken into custody, and the gamblers were taken into custody.

The gamblers were taken into custody, and the gamblers were taken into custody.

The gamblers were taken into custody, and the gamblers were taken into custody.

The gamblers were taken into custody, and the gamblers were taken into custody.

The gamblers were taken into custody, and the gamblers were taken into custody.

The gamblers were taken into custody, and the gamblers were taken into custody.

The gamblers were taken into custody, and the gamblers were taken into custody.

The gamblers were taken into custody, and the gamblers were taken into custody.

The gamblers were taken into custody, and the gamblers were taken into custody.

The gamblers were taken into custody, and the gamblers were taken into custody.

The gamblers were taken into custody, and the gamblers were taken into custody.

The gamblers were taken into custody, and the gamblers were taken into custody.

The gamblers were taken into custody, and the gamblers were taken into custody.

The gamblers were taken into custody, and the gamblers were taken into custody.

The gamblers were taken into custody, and the gamblers were taken into custody.

## ORANGE COUNTY.

### LOSS OF WATER FROM THE IRRIGATING DITCHES.

Proof in the Hands of the Authorities to Convict Several Parties—At the Racetrack—Arrivies.

SANTA ANA, Oct. 6.—(Special Correspondence.) For the past several months there has been considerable complaint made at the office of the Santa Ana Valley Irrigation Company at Orange of the loss of water along the company's ditches. It was believed that the water was misapplied, and to ascertain the facts in the case several detectives were employed by the superintendent of the ditches to obtain, if possible, evidence against the guilty parties. As a result of this work, it seems that there has been some damage done to the ditches, and that the same is liable to be brought to the surface now almost any day. The superintendent in making his last report to the directors of the water company, had the following to say pertaining to the matter:

"In the matter of water stealing, as reported to the board at the June meeting, I have carried out the instructions of the board and have made a most complete investigation. It is my duty to report to you the results of my investigation. I have found that there has been some damage done to the ditches, and that the same is liable to be brought to the surface now almost any day. The superintendent in making his last report to the directors of the water company, had the following to say pertaining to the matter:

"In the matter of water stealing, as reported to the board at the June meeting, I have carried out the instructions of the board and have made a most complete investigation. It is my duty to report to you the results of my investigation. I have found that there has been some damage done to the ditches, and that the same is liable to be brought to the surface now almost any day. The superintendent in making his last report to the directors of the water company, had the following to say pertaining to the matter:

"In the matter of water stealing, as reported to the board at the June meeting, I have carried out the instructions of the board and have made a most complete investigation. It is my duty to report to you the results of my investigation. I have found that there has been some damage done to the ditches, and that the same is liable to be brought to the surface now almost any day. The superintendent in making his last report to the directors of the water company, had the following to say pertaining to the matter:

"In the matter of water stealing, as reported to the board at the June meeting, I have carried out the instructions of the board and have made a most complete investigation. It is my duty to report to you the results of my investigation. I have found that there has been some damage done to the ditches, and that the same is liable to be brought to the surface now almost any day. The superintendent in making his last report to the directors of the water company, had the following to say pertaining to the matter:

"In the matter of water stealing, as reported to the board at the June meeting, I have carried out the instructions of the board and have made a most complete investigation. It is my duty to report to you the results of my investigation. I have found that there has been some damage done to the ditches, and that the same is liable to be brought to the surface now almost any day. The superintendent in making his last report to the directors of the water company, had the following to say pertaining to the matter:

"In the matter of water stealing, as reported to the board at the June meeting, I have carried out the instructions of the board and have made a most complete investigation. It is my duty to report to you the results of my investigation. I have found that there has been some damage done to the ditches, and that the same is liable to be brought to the surface now almost any day. The superintendent in making his last report to the directors of the water company, had the following to say pertaining to the matter:

"In the matter of water stealing, as reported to the board at the June meeting, I have carried out the instructions of the board and have made a most complete investigation. It is my duty to report to you the results of my investigation. I have found that there has been some damage done to the ditches, and that the same is liable to be brought to the surface now almost any day. The superintendent in making his last report to the directors of the water company, had the following to say pertaining to the matter:

"In the matter of water stealing, as reported to the board at the June meeting, I have carried out the instructions of the board and have made a most complete investigation. It is my duty to report to you the results of my investigation. I have found that there has been some damage done to the ditches, and that the same is liable to be brought to the surface now almost any day. The superintendent in making his last report to the directors of the water company, had the following to say pertaining to the matter:

"In the matter of water stealing, as reported to the board at the June meeting, I have carried out the instructions of the board and have made a most complete investigation. It is my duty to report to you the results of my investigation. I have found that there has been some damage done to the ditches, and that the same is liable to be brought to the surface now almost any day. The superintendent in making his last report to the directors of the water company, had the following to say pertaining to the matter:

"In the matter of water stealing, as reported to the board at the June meeting, I have carried out the instructions of the board and have made a most complete investigation. It is my duty to report to you the results of my investigation. I have found that there has been some damage done to the ditches, and that the same is liable to be brought to the surface now almost any day. The superintendent in making his last report to the directors of the water company, had the following to say pertaining to the matter:

"In the matter of water stealing, as reported to the board at the June meeting, I have carried out the instructions of the board and have made a most complete investigation. It is my duty to report to you the results of my investigation. I have found that there has been some damage done to the ditches, and that the same is liable to be brought to the surface now almost any day. The superintendent in making his last report to the directors of the water company, had the following to say pertaining to the matter:

"In the matter of water stealing, as reported to the board at the June meeting, I have carried out the instructions of the board and have made a most complete investigation. It is my duty to report to you the results of my investigation. I have found that there has been some damage done to the ditches, and that the same is liable to be brought to the surface now almost any day. The superintendent in making his last report to the directors of the water company, had the following to say pertaining to the matter:

"In the matter of water stealing, as reported to the board at the June meeting, I have carried out the instructions of the board and have made a most complete investigation. It is my duty to report to you the results of my investigation. I have found that there has been some damage done to the ditches, and that the same is liable to be brought to the surface now almost any day. The superintendent in making his last report to the directors of the water company, had the following to say pertaining to the matter:

"In the matter of water stealing, as reported to the board at the June meeting, I have carried out the instructions of the board and have made a most complete investigation. It is my duty to report to you the results of my investigation. I have found that there has been some damage done to the ditches, and that the same is liable to be brought to the surface now almost any day. The superintendent in making his last report to the directors of the water company, had the following to say pertaining to the matter:

"In the matter of water stealing, as reported to the board at the June meeting, I have carried out the instructions of the board and have made a most complete investigation. It is my duty to report to you the results of my investigation. I have found that there has been some damage done to the ditches, and that the same is liable to be brought to the surface now almost any day. The superintendent in making his last report to the directors of the water company, had the following to say pertaining to the matter:

"In the matter of water stealing, as reported to the board at the June meeting, I have carried out the instructions of the board and have made a most complete investigation. It is my duty to report to you the results of my investigation. I have found that there has been some damage done to the ditches, and that the same is liable to be brought to the surface now almost any day. The superintendent in making his last report to the directors of the water company, had the following to say pertaining to the matter:

"In the matter of water stealing, as reported to the board at the June meeting, I have carried out the instructions of the board and have made a most complete investigation. It is my duty to report to you the results of my investigation. I have found that there has been some damage done to the ditches, and that the same is liable to be brought to the surface now almost any day. The superintendent in making his last report to the directors of the water company, had the following to say pertaining to the matter:

"In the matter of water stealing, as reported to the board at the June meeting, I have carried out the instructions of the board and have made a most complete investigation. It is my duty to report to you the results of my investigation. I have found that there has been some damage done to the ditches, and that the same is liable to be brought to the surface now almost any day. The superintendent in making his last report to the directors of the water company, had the following to say pertaining to the matter:

"In the matter of water stealing, as reported to the board at the June meeting, I have carried out the instructions of the board and have made a most complete investigation. It is my duty to report to you the results of my investigation. I have found that there has been some damage done to the ditches, and that the same is liable to be brought to the surface now almost any day. The superintendent in making his last report to the directors of the water company, had the following to say pertaining to the matter:

"In the matter of water stealing, as reported to the board at the June meeting, I have carried out the instructions of the board and have made a most complete investigation. It is my duty to report to you the results of my investigation. I have found that there has been some damage done to the ditches, and that the same is liable to be brought to the surface now almost any day. The superintendent in making his last report to the directors of the water company, had the following to say pertaining to the matter:

"In the matter of water stealing, as reported to the board at the June meeting, I have carried out the instructions of the board and have made a most complete investigation. It is my duty to report to you the results of my investigation. I have found that there has been some damage done to the ditches, and that the same is liable to be brought to the surface now almost any day. The superintendent in making his last report to the directors of the water company, had the following to say pertaining to the matter:

"In the matter of water stealing, as reported to the board at the June meeting, I have carried out the instructions of the board and have made a most complete investigation. It is my duty to report to you the results of my investigation. I have found that there has been some damage done to the ditches, and that the same is liable to be brought to the surface now almost any day. The superintendent in making his last report to the directors of the water company, had the following to say pertaining to the matter:

"In the matter of water stealing, as reported to the board at the June meeting, I have carried out the instructions of the board and have made a most complete investigation. It is my duty to report to you the results of my investigation. I have found that there has been some damage done to the ditches, and that the same is liable to be brought to the surface now almost any day. The superintendent in making his last report to the directors of the water company, had the following to say pertaining to the matter:

"In the matter of water stealing, as reported to the board at the June meeting, I have carried out the instructions of the board and have made a most complete investigation. It is my duty to report to you the results of my investigation. I have found that there has been some damage done to the ditches, and that the same is liable to be brought to the surface now almost any day. The superintendent in making his last report to the directors of the water company, had the following to say pertaining to the matter:

"In the matter of water stealing, as reported to the board at the June meeting, I have carried out the instructions of the board and have made a most complete investigation. It is my duty to report to you the results of my investigation. I have found that there has been some damage done to the ditches, and that the same is liable to be brought to the surface now almost any day. The superintendent in making his last report to the directors of the water company, had the following to say pertaining to the matter:

"In the matter of water stealing, as reported to the board at the June meeting, I have carried out the instructions of the board and have made a most complete investigation. It is my duty to report to you the results of my investigation. I have found that there has been some damage done to the ditches, and that the same is liable to be brought to the surface now almost any day. The superintendent in making his last report to the directors of the water company, had the following to say pertaining to the matter:

"In the matter of water stealing, as reported to the board at the June meeting, I have carried out the instructions of the board and have made a most complete investigation. It is my duty to report to you the results of my investigation. I have found that there has been some damage done to the ditches, and that the same is liable to be brought to the surface now almost any day. The superintendent in making his last report to the directors of the water company, had the following to say pertaining to the matter:

"In the matter of water stealing, as reported to the board at the June meeting, I have carried out the instructions of the board and have made a most complete investigation. It is my duty to report to you the results of my investigation. I have found that there has been some damage done to the ditches, and that the same is liable to be brought to the surface now almost any day. The superintendent in making his last report to the directors of the water company, had the following to say pertaining to the matter:

"In the matter of water stealing, as reported to the board at the June meeting, I have carried out the instructions of the board and have made a most complete investigation. It is my duty to report to you the results of my investigation. I have found that there has been some damage done to the ditches, and that the same is liable to be brought to the surface now almost any day. The superintendent in making his last report to the directors of the water company, had the following to say pertaining to the matter:

"In the matter of water stealing, as reported to the board at the June meeting, I have carried out the instructions of the board and have made a most complete investigation. It is my duty to report to you the results of my investigation. I have found that there has been some damage done to the ditches, and that the same is liable to be brought to the surface now almost any day. The superintendent in making his last report to the directors of the water company, had the following to say pertaining to the matter:

"In the matter of water stealing, as reported to the board at the June meeting, I have carried out the instructions of the board and have made a most complete investigation. It is my duty to report to you the results of my investigation. I have found that there has been some damage done to the ditches, and that the same is liable to be brought to the surface now almost any day. The superintendent in making his last report to the directors of the water company, had the following to say pertaining to the matter:

**Men Must Work**  
The number of overworked men in Los Angeles is surprisingly large. Let them use Faine's Celery Compound and keep well. Scores of our customers praise it.  
C. H. HANCE,  
17-179 North Spring st.

**Time de Camor,**  
Queen of All Trance Mediums.  
The world has never seen her equal.  
Consult her at her parlors,  
101 and 102 Nadeau Hotel,  
If you would be successful and overcome sorrow and danger.

The nature of Mme. de Camor's business has from a scientific standpoint undergone investigation from such men as John Ruskin and Alfred Russell Wallace of the Society of Psychical Research, and been pronounced wonderful.

Having stood the test of metropolitan criticisms, the public are invited to call upon the Madame and she will prove to the most skeptical that her powers are marvelous.

All that she claims she will do, and for the next ten days will present all who have a sitting with a talismanic charm such as was used by the ancient Egyptians to restore lost love, bring good luck; remove evil influence; undo the sorcerer and make home happy. Do not fail to call early, as I have only a limited number of these charms left, therefore it would be advisable to call before they are exhausted.

The Madame has a wonderful power over disease, and will cure the sick who call in the next ten days free of charge.

The Madame would call the public's attention to the fact that she has given during her short stay in Los Angeles, over 3000 sittings, thus verifying the ancient saying, "that by their fruits ye shall know them," and her past work is her future reference. She will give you advice on business, speculation, investments, love, courtship, marriage, will tell you if the one you love is true or false; locates mines and hidden treasures; interprets dreams and never fails to lift the dark veil of futurity, and unfold the panorama of your future in a clear and concise manner. Satisfactory readings by mail by enclosing fee with stamp, date of birth and lock or hair. Fees, ladies, \$1; and gentlemen \$2. Office hours, 10 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. Send for circular.

**AUCTIONEERS—**

**Auction!**  
Schafer Collection  
OF  
Oil Paintings  
TONIGHT, 7 P.M.  
204 South Spring street.  
KEELAR,  
Auctioneer.

OF Furniture at Sales Room, 413 South Spring Street, on Tuesday, Oct. 9, at 2 p.m., of elegant parlor suits, cabinet and center tables, rockers and reception chairs, hand-some bedroom suite, sideboard, extension tables, secretary and book-case combined; bedding, hair top mattresses, one handsome walnut wardrobe, portieres, curtains, bric-a-brac, dinner service, etc. Ladies invited.  
C. M. STEVENS, Auctioneer.

**AN EVENING WITH WALLACE & TURNER.**

The firm of Wallace & Turner, news and stationery dealers, and agents for the *Times* and other daily papers, entertained their employees and a few friends, at the Boston Cafe Friday evening, the occasion being the first anniversary of the firm. The *Times* carriers from Santa Ana, Tustin, Orange and other points, with one exception were on hand, and as they seated themselves around the long table, loaded with the substantial and delicious of the season they were sure they had no "kicks" coming. There were twenty-one plates around the table and the spread was prepared by Jones. The evening was pleasantly passed by all.

**SANTA ANA BREVITIES.**

Read Mrs. Adams' "ad" in special advertising column.

The Santa Ana ladies are enthusiastic over the magnificent display of new dry goods, cloaks and art materials at Posen's.

Full line ladies' new fall wraps just in from New York at Reinhaus Bros.

**SANTA ANA.**

FOR SHAMPOOING, HAIR-DRESSING, manicuring and facial treatment, go to Miss R. M. ADAMS, room 18, Lacy block, Santa Ana.

**THE RIGHT GOODS AT THE RIGHT PRICES.**

**BURGER'S,**  
235 SOUTH SPRING ST.

**WE ARE STRICTLY IN IT.**

**There is no other place on earth**

**WHERE YOU CAN BUY**

Gorham's Sterling Silver Coffee Spoons—  
usual price \$1.00—at..... 35c  
With engraved Los Angeles or any name desired—  
extra..... 15c  
10c quality Eastman's Highly Perfumed June Rose Toilet Soaps,  
25 Tooth Brushes—..... 5c  
25c Hair Cloth and other Brushes..... 10c  
Rogers' Silver Plated Napkin Rings—  
worth 50c, at..... 15c  
Eastman's Royal Perfumes, quadruple strength—  
usually retailed at 50c oz—our price per oz..... 25c

**All Orders—Bottles Free.**

Extra large Bath Sponges, 50c quality—  
at..... 25c  
15c quality Ruby Wine Glasses—  
each, at..... 5c  
25c quality Ruby Water Glasses—  
at, each..... 10c

**REMEMBER THE PLACE.**

**BURGER'S,**  
235 SOUTH SPRING STREET.





## NEWS AND BUSINESS.

## The Weather.

U. S. Weather Bureau, Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 7, 1894.—At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 29.87; at 5 p.m., 29.87. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 57 deg. and 63 deg. Maximum temperature, 77 deg.; minimum temperature, 56 deg. Character of weather, partly cloudy.

Barometer reduced to sea level.

We have just received a new and elegant assortment of framed pictures, at lower prices than ever. A large, framed etching for \$2 and up. Fac-simile pastels, \$1.50 up. Easels to match from \$1.50 up. All of the newest and best things out for the money. Call and see them. Large variety to select from. Those desiring card engraving will do well to call on Sanborn, Vail & Co. See their styles and get their prices before deciding. The finest work is guaranteed.

Ladies, everything fine. Late Paris, New York and London style millinery found my parlors. Prices low. Hats trimmed tastefully; shows style; at prices none complain. Mrs. P. W. Thurston, 227 South Spring street. Today, at St. Paul's Church, on Olive street, the festival service of the Harvest Home is to be observed; at the evening service, Mr. J. Hulme, the famous baritone, will sing a special solo.

For the races at Santa Ana next week, the Santa Fe make a rate of \$4.00 for the round trip. Tickets on sale October 8 to 13 inclusive, good returning until October 14. Commencing Tuesday, the 9th, and during the week, trains will leave Santa Ana at 7:45 a.m., 11 a.m., 2:30 p.m., 5:10 p.m.; returning, last train will leave Santa Ana at 5:47 p.m. after races. (Cut this out for reference.)

George I. Bruce, "the young man eloquent," will deliver his celebrated lecture, "Our Country and Our Duty," in Illinois Hall, on Wednesday evening, October 10. Let all who are willing to listen to facts eloquently and wittily told, and who believe in heeding to the line, hear this address. Admission free.

Dr. C. C. McLean, pastor of Simpson Methodist Episcopal Tabernacle, will deliver today his first sermon this conference year. The services both morning and evening will be very interesting as the pastor will no doubt dwell upon the future work of the church. Go and hear him. Seats free.

Have your piano tuned and repaired by N. Borchers, formerly with Steinway & Sons, and A. Weber. He is the only piano-maker in Southern California. Leave orders with A. W. Fisher, No. 313 West Second street, and J. B. Brown's Music Store, No. 111 North Spring street.

The members of Royal Oak Lodge, Sons of St. George, and visiting brothers, are requested to meet at Sharp & Samson's undertaking parlors, South Spring street, this (Sunday) afternoon at 4 o'clock, to attend the funeral of the wife of Brother John King.

Members of the Friday Morning Club will please be at the club rooms after the adjournment of the Woman's Parliament, Wednesday afternoon, October 10, and on Wednesday evening, when a reception will be given to the members of the parliament.

The prices asked for hats, underwear, hosiery, handkerchiefs and neckwear at the big clearance sale now taking place at No. 137 South Spring street, are as far beyond the reach of competition as the moon is out of the range of a rifle shot.

C. D. Hovry, leading funeral director, Fifth and Broadway, has merited his success by conducting his business on business principles, always keeping in the lead of his competitors and giving unequalled services at lowest prices.

There's the biggest kind of a collapse in prices at the big clearance sale of hats, shirts, underwear, etc., etc., now going on at No. 137 South Spring street, in store formerly occupied by The Lace House.

All Dunlop and Stetson hats regularly sold for \$5, now \$2.50; in fact, everything cut square in two at the big clearance sale now going on at No. 137 South Spring street, in store formerly occupied by The Lace House.

Two carloads of pianos and one carload of sewing machines bought for cash in the Eastern market, just landed at William H. Bros., No. 227 South Spring street. Call and inspect the bargains offered.

Go to basket picnic at Terminal Island, October 12, given by Rebekah lodges of Los Angeles, Music and Singing. Round trip 50 cents. Train leaves 9:55.

The ladies will be glad to learn that Mrs. H. L. Thomas is sufficiently recovered to resume his duties. Her parlors are now open in the Y.M.C.A. building.

Y.W.C.A. gospel meeting at 3:45 p.m. today at 107 North Spring street. Topic, "Joyful Service," led by Mrs. E. F. Rider; Normal Bible class at 3 p.m.

For good cheap double and lally-lo turns out, at reasonable rates, go to the St. George Stables, No. 510 South Broadway. J. L. Sanderson, proprietor.

Bishop & Co.'s jams and bottled fruits are the pure fruit and sugar. Our goods carry the gold medals from the Midwinter and World's Fair, Chicago.

Rev. A. C. Bane will preach at Trinity Church, Broadway, morning: "Youth's Debt to Old Age;" evening, "Wanted, a Modern Daniel."

Hear ex-Priest J. B. Daly and wife on "Romanism" today, 3 p.m., McDonald Hall, No. 127 North Main street. Admission free.

For rent, November 9, nine-room house, No. 230 South Olive street, Los Angeles. Address Box 28, South Pasadena.

Kregolo & Bros., funeral directors, corner Sixth and Broadway. Open day and night. Lady attendant. Tel. No. 243.

Just opened, the Park Market, Fifth and Hill streets. Best meats, best service, Keenest & Steinmetz, proprietors.

Lay in a supply of coal now. Broadway Fuel Depot, No. 422 South Broadway. Tel. 472. T. W. Wallace, proprietor.

Visit the Arrowhead Hot Springs, the finest mountain resort on the Coast. See notice under hotels.

Board your horses and hire your livery at United States Stables, Tel. W. 155. George Knorr, proprietor.

Communion at (English) Lutheran Church this morning. Evening subject, "The Witch of Endor."

Prof. Payne and wife have returned from Colorado, and classes will meet at usual dates.

The investor (G. A. Robinson, editor), published Wednesdays. On sale at news stands. Engraved plate and 100 cards \$1.25. Gardner & Oliver, 106 and 209 South Spring street.

School of Art and Design and Art Association gallery to Second street, corner Hill.

Mantels, tiles, office fittings, hardwood lumber, H. Bohman, No. 514 South Spring.

Dr. Hilton has removed to No. 213 West Seventh street, near corner Broadway.

A large, well-lighted front room on the third floor of this building for rent.

Mrs. C. M. Allen, the palmist, has removed to No. 415 West Fourth street.

Remember the No. 214 South Broadway, better 20c lb., or 45c per doz.

Mexican leather-carver, Campbell's Carlo Store.

Dr. Loomis, removed to 341 1/2 South Spring, Quinine, 10c per pound. Althouse Bros.

Mountain berries at Althouse Bros.

Promenade concert at Westlake Park this afternoon by the Los Angeles Military Band.

After a vacation of two months Rev. J. S. Thomson of Unity Church will occupy his pulpit Sunday, October 14.

The young boys' heights stars defeated the Shamrocks on the first-strut grounds yesterday, in an exciting game of football. The score was 2 to 0.

A meeting of property-owners in the territory adjoining the oil district, in the western part of the city, last evening, to take steps

## Men's Fine Furnishings, 65c on the Dollar.

Watch for the announcement of the Great Sale THIS WEEK.

is the "Month of glory, of ripeness." True of Dry Goods, too. The stocks are ripe, and full of the autumnal glory of color. The story of new goods and changing prices cannot be done up in a single advertising ball and fired at one loading. Hence our store news should awake your interest from day to day.

### Wash Goods.

A grand gathering together of the "flowers" of each manufacturer's productions; two half dollars do the buying three would have done two months ago. The Wash Goods values, washed upon our store shore are quite out of the usual.

- At \$5.00 The best California White Blankets, full ten-quarter size; the actual value is \$7.50.
- At 35c Fall Suitings, 40 pieces in various weaves and colorings of 30-inch Wool Dress Stuffs, usually sold at 50 cents.
- At 12 1/2c Sateen, upwards of 80 different styles in fall designs of handsome quality English Sateens; usually sold at 20 cents the yard.
- At 10c French Calicoes, full yard wide; a score or more of different designs on dark grounds; usual value 15 cents.
- At 6 1/2c Odd pieces, upwards of 100 pieces, mostly light colors in Lama Cloth, Cotton Pongee and Crepeoline; every piece 30 inches or more wide; right thing for covering quilts; these are reduced from 10 to 15 cents the yard.

### Linens.

Attractions multiply; values that are "record-breakers." One height reached shows another height beyond; thus do our Linen transactions increase. Some flaxen extraordinary for Monday.

### Capes.

We have opened the past week many Novelties from Foreign Markets. They will be placed on sale Monday morning. We expect our Cape Collection is the strongest on this Coast in points of right style and right making, at prices at which one can afford to buy.

- At \$9.00 24-inch Black Coney Fur Cape, \$4.00. 28-inch Black Coney Fur Cape, \$4.50.
- At \$9.00 Plush Capes. Handsome Silk Plush, 30 inches deep, collar edged with brown Marten Fur; silk lined.
- At \$12.50 Seal Capes. Beautiful Electric Seal Capes, 24 inches deep, satin lined.
- At \$12.50 Astrakhan Cape. 24 inches deep; one of the most serviceable and stylish garments of the season.
- At \$5.00 Military Cape. Black English Beaver; 36 inches deep, with extra collar; a marvel for the money.

### Ladies' Suits.

A couple of suit values for Monday that are quite exceptional. There is style to them, and they are perhaps as stylish for street wear as you will see this season.

- At \$9.50 Lady's Suit, made of Cheviot Cloth, Coat-effect double-breasted, ripple-skirt jacket, silk lined throughout.
- At \$15 Covert Cloth Suit. Prince Albert Coat style jacket; velvet collar tailor-made and silk lined throughout.

### Dress Goods.

The second October week notes many notable price inducements in dress stuffs. If there is a fault or a blemish in our Dress Goods gathering we don't know it. The assortments are as complete as the most careful care can collect. The prices we tell of don't reveal the glorious colors and the graceful folds and the flashing finish.

- At 40c 38-inch all wool English Cheviot, over 40 mixtures of colorings in tones for street wear.
- At 75c Silk and Wool mixtures, 40 inches wide; rich, elegant subdued colorings.
- At 50c Air Wool Serges, 46 inches wide; full range of street; one of the most popular of the plain cloths.
- At 85c Silk and Wool German patterns, 46 inches wide; and refined darksome colorings.
- At \$1.25 40-inch Silk and Wool Persian Novelties, two and three tone iridescent effects, dashed with dainty figures of color.
- At \$1.00 35-inch Covert Cloths, a dozen shades, singularly adapted for tailored gowns.
- At \$9.00 Pattern Suits in several different serviceable Scotch effects.
- At \$12.50 A score of styles of choice Pattern Suits in Blouse, Broche, and Frise effects.

Boys' Clothing. Clothes are Kersey, Cambray and Cheviot; the styles are elegant and double-breasted and round and square cut, with knee pants. Four different assortments, prices the suit, \$2.48, \$2.98, \$3.48, \$4.48.

### Silks.

8200 pieces of Silks at Auction in New York; our buyer—in conjunction with a syndicate of buyers for other houses—was on the spot with his silk knowledge and his "cash." The result is here in the offerings today.

- At \$1.00 Fancy Silks. Beautiful Armure effects, two-toned colorings; 24 inches wide, six combinations of color; ordinarily \$1.50 the yard.
- At \$1.00 Fancy Silks. A dozen styles of fancy-figured Taffeta Silks, in marvellous two and three-toned combinations.
- At 75c Fancy Silks. There are still over thirty pieces remaining of the lot advertised Saturday; these count their last hours by Monday night.
- At \$1.25 Black Silk. Magnificent quality Falles Francaise, 24 inches wide, splendid weight and a handsome finish.
- At \$1.25 Black Satin. Superb quality of Satin Duchesse, 28 inches wide, under usual conditions \$1.75.

### Black Goods.

Our store news from day to day for weeks has been the detail of a falling market, and for this week a Black Goods chapter is added to the tale. Some 12 different weaves at hand from a pinched importer; ordinarily \$1.00 to \$1.25. They go at 75 cents.

### Shoes.

That we are "the shoe people" no one doubts who watches the never-ceasing stream of buyers that ebbs and flows through our shoe doors. There are reasons for it, too. Large spot cash transactions, with a buyer on the spot to gather them in as the trade winds blow hot or cold; coupled with the more moderate dry goods profit, are most potent price-leveling powers.

- At \$1.50 Children's Vici Kid Shoes, buttoned, slip-perforated patent tip; sizes 8 to 11, made by J. & T. Cousins.
- At \$1.75 Boys' Calf Shoes, button or lace; sizes 11 to 12; made by Lilly, Brack, et al; Co.; a splendid school shoe.
- At \$2.50 Misses' Shoes; Dongola, with patent tip; sizes 11 to 12, made by Wright & Peters; an extremely pretty shoe.
- At \$3.00 Ladies' Button Shoes, cloth or kid top, made by Reynolds Bros.; a shoe with \$7 worth of worth in it.
- At \$3.50 Ladies' Cloth and Kid Top, hand-turned, with patent tip, made by Wright & Peters; an extremely pretty shoe.
- At \$4.00 Ladies' Shoes, button or lace, with hand-sewed welt; made by Wright & Peters; it's a shade better than most of the \$5 shoes.
- At \$5.00 Ladies' Shoes, button, cloth or kid top, hand-sewed, desirable sole, made by John Foster & Co.; the best; mind you, the best \$5 shoe in the city.

### Hosiery, Gloves.

Our assortments of handwear and footwear embrace all the more recent novelties. A few prices must serve to show "what's up."

- At \$1.00 Ladies' Hose. Imperial Black Silk Hose, elegant quality; Saturday the price was \$1.50 the pair.
- At 25c Ladies' Hose. Black Hose with English white feet, splendid quality, the usual price of which is 50c.
- At \$1.00 Ladies' Gloves. The famous La Cigale in hook or button, all the new fall shades; the best \$1 Kid Glove on this Coast.
- At \$2.00 Ladies' Gloves. 18-button length, street and evening shades; this is the equal, we feel sure, of the best \$3.00 glove that you will find in this city.

### Drugs and Toilet Articles.

Dry goods profits again show where our strong attractive magnet-like force lies. If we could publish the prices of our drug store in one "ad" we don't think our room would hold the people.

- Pozzon's Face Powder, per box 35c.
- La Blanche Face Powder, per box 35c.
- Garfield Tea, per box 15c.
- Saunders' Face Powder, per box 35c.
- English Lavender Toilet Water, 8 oz. 50c.
- Scott's Emulsion, per bottle 50c.
- Camelline, per bottle 35c.
- Carriack's Soluble Food, 40c.
- Carier's, Warner's Schenck's Ayer's and Pierce's Pills, per box 15c.
- Chamois Skins at 25c each.

## A. HAMBURGER & SONS.

to prevent the further spread of the industry on their territory was held. Another meeting will be held Saturday next.

"Southern Pacific officials have been notified that the collier San Mateo passed Victoria Friday night, with 400 tons of Comox coal, bound for Port Los Angeles.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office, corner of Court and Main streets, for G. W. Weigel, Los Angeles.

On Friday, October 12, the Rebekah lodges of this city will give a picnic at Terminal Island. There will be music, dancing, foot-races, and a general good time.

The Boy's Heights Methodist Episcopal Church will celebrate the tenth anniversary of the dedication of their church today and tomorrow. The public is invited.

George Brown, a son of A. A. Brown, who lives at No. 622 Maple avenue, was accidentally cut in the wrist while he was at Hayden & Lewis's harness factory yesterday afternoon. The injury was attended by Police Surgeon Bryant.

The Southern California Science Association will hold its next meeting in the new Chamber of Commerce Hall Tuesday evening, when a paper will be read on "Iron Deposits in the Southwest," and the subject will be further discussed by Fred W. Edelman and others. Admission will be free.

The annual report of the Board of Education is just out. It is handsomely printed and contains 290 pages. There are several half-tone pictures of various school buildings, and the book is full of interesting or various matters pertaining to the schools.

Bartlett Bros., the music-dealers, made an important real estate purchase a few days ago, being the northwest corner of Spring and Seventh streets. They have already been offered a handsome advance on the price paid, but propose to keep the property and erect thereon, some time in the near future, a model music house.

The third annual session of the Woman's Parliament convened in Music Hall Tuesday and Wednesday next. Every woman's society, religious or secular, is invited to send delegates to this parliament. The officers are: Mrs. Elmita T. Stephens, president; Mrs. Mary E. Gibson, general secretary; Mrs. Lucy S. Blanchard, treasurer. An interesting programme has been arranged.

PERSONALS. Mrs. Helen M. Hison of Redlands is stopping at the Westminster for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Burke of New York are temporarily domiciled at the Westminster.

Mrs. W. Willis and Miss McFarland of San Francisco were among the arrivals at the Westminster yesterday.

Miss Emily of Santa Barbara, who is en route to the East, broke her journey last night by stopping at the Westminster.

F. A. Blake, for several years engaged in the insurance business at Santa Barbara and Oakland, has removed to Los Angeles, and will make this city his permanent home.

LOS ANGELES LOOKING UP. It invites investors.

Perhaps the prettiest site yet of Seventh-street vacant property was that of the southwest corner of Seventh and Pearl streets, which was sold, the past week, by Messrs. William Garland & Co., 207 S. Broadway, for Mrs. A. Huber and J. C. Irvins to J. S. Copeland, an investor and prominent business man of San Jose, Cal.; price, said to be \$22,000; size, 237x237.

There are more transfers on Seventh street and Grand avenue these days than on any of the close-in streets, which indicates an immediate business possibility for them both, being through streets and unusually wide ones. The above firm is having calls daily for reasonable property close in, and have sold a number of properties in this locality recently.

THE NEW METHOD OF MAKING COFFEE. Of Great Importance to the Citizens of Los Angeles.

The "Day" Vacuum Coffee-Deecolorator, an article indispensable to everybody, and the only coffee deecolorator operating upon a strictly physical principle. An enormous saving and a delicious cup of coffee are among the merits of this apparatus. Call at Jerne's, or Parmelee & Co.

COUPON. This will entitle the bearer to one copy of "Gathered Jewels of Song," upon presentation at our office, and the payment of 25 cents; 100 pages of late, choice, popular songs, with music.

THIS TIME. Times Bldg., First and Broadway.

No. 143 S. Spring St., LOS ANGELES.

The International Exposition.

J. A. Brown, general manager of the Los Angeles International Exposition, has returned from an extended trip north, and is now thoroughly convinced of the success of the exposition. Everything will be done to insure the comfort of the amusement-loving people of Los Angeles.

The exposition building is receiving a thorough overhauling in order to receive the decorations, which will be under the supervision of Anthony Gorman, whose reputation as a decorator is world-wide. The annex has been turned over to the concessionaires, who are making active preparations in order to be ready for the opening.

Salvation Army Services. Staff Captain Margaret Allen, editor of the Deliverer, accompanied by Staff Captain Blanche Cox, will conduct services this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Unitarian Church, corner Third and South Hill streets. Subject: "Why I Became a Salvationist;" and at 7:30 Sunday evening in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Second and South Broadway, subject: "The Deliverer, and altogether has had a wide experience in army work. Staff Captain Cox will also speak in these meetings.

ARIEL AND GALATEA. A novelty, coming directly from Paris, France, will be on exhibition in this city for a few days. "Ariel," the flying lady, is the last mystery. A young lady rising from the sea and floating in the air without any support is an inscrutable wonder, and with the "Galatea," a lady turned to stone, to complete the performance, makes the grandest of all the illusions ever presented. At 330 South Spring street. Open day and night.

LOS ANGELES, October 7, 1894. Weather predictions today, fair.

Temperature yesterday—Highest, 77°; lowest, 57°.

"Never do today what you can put off till tomorrow." That's orthodox and will suit most anybody. But don't forget tomorrow to do what you might have done today.

Paint your house and veranda floors; they need it. James K. Patton's Pure Mixed Paint is what you want. Price \$1.50 per gal. Princess Floor Paint looks well anywhere. \$1.25 per gallon.

Make haste while the sun shines and buy your staples where you can get

Milwaukee pure white lead, 8c lb. Pure boiled linseed oil, 70c gal. Turpentine, 55c per gal. Dry colors, 25c lb.

Stain in varnish is a new wrinkle, to many paint consumers. We have it. Price 50c per quart. Our varnishes are faultless; also the price.

No. 1 straight turpentine fur, \$1.00 gal. No. 1 Coach (Murfy's), \$1.50 gal. Light hard oil finish, \$1.50 gal.

NEWTON & NORDHOFF, 201 North Los Angeles street.

JOE POHEIM THE TAILOR. MAKES THE BEST CLOTHES IN THE STATE.

At 25 PER CENT LESS THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.

SUITS Made to Order from \$20. PANTS Made to Order from \$5.

FINE TAILORING AT MODERATE PRICES. 427 Rules for Self-Measurements and Samples of Cloths sent free for all orders.

No. 143 S. Spring St., LOS ANGELES.

"THAT'S THE KIND MY PAPA BUYS"

October 7, 1893—October 7, 1894.



Branch of San Francisco. THE BROADWAY DRY GOODS HOUSE. Potomac Block, 223 South Broadway.

ANNIVERSARY ANNOUNCEMENT. We desire to thank the ladies of Los Angeles and of Southern California for their generous and liberal patronage during the past year and sincerely hope for a continuance of the same.

We celebrate our Anniversary by making a special exhibition on next MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY

Of all our rich and elegant novelties for the Fall and Winter Season. SILKS, DRESS GOODS, LACES, Trimmings, Linens, Curtains, Cloaks, etc., etc.

ALL are cordially invited to visit our store and see the beautiful windows and interior decorations.

G. VERDIER & CO. 223 S. BROADWAY.

Over Walls-Fargo Express Co. Private Entrance on Third Street.

FRESH FROZEN OYSTERS. Use only the EAGLE BRAND, packed by The Morgan Oyster Company, San Francisco. On sale at the Standard Fish Co., the Pacific Coast Fish Co., leading groceries and at

THE MORGAN OYSTER COMPANY'S Agency, 206 West Fourth st.

COAL. COAL. COAL. Do not get an inferior article when you can buy the celebrated SOUTH FIELD WELLINGTON

For \$9.75 per ton, delivered to any part of the city. Coke, Charcoal and Wood, Wholesale and retail.

HANGCOCK BANNING, Importer of best grades of domestic and steam coal. Telephone 86, 1047. 180 West Second street.

Bear in mind that "The gods help those who help themselves." Self help should teach you to use

SAPOLIO

DR. TALCOTT & CO. NEW YORK SPECIALISTS. PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN LOS ANGELES.

The Only Doctors in So. Calif. Treating DISEASES OF MEN EXCLUSIVELY.

Not a Dollar NEED BE PAID FOR MEDICINE OR TREATMENT UNTIL WE CURE YOU.

Every form of weakness we undertake to cure. Chronic diseases resulting from bad treatment, quack cures, blood taints made a particular specialty. Varicocele cured without knife, ligature, injection or caustic—we are the only doctors that accomplish this. Medicine alone will not cure these diseases. We have perfected a local treatment, to be used at home, which results invariably in success.

Our offices are the most elaborate and private in the city, and are supplied with every instrument and remedy known to cure this class of diseases. Consultation and advice free. If you cannot call, write for our Free Book on nature and treatment of these diseases.

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Evenings, 7 to 8:30. Sundays, 10 to 1.

CORNER MAIN AND THIRD STREETS.



XIII<sup>TH</sup> YEAR.

SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 7, 1894.

PER WEEK, 25c; FIVE CENTS  
PER MONTH \$3.00

## MIGHTY PEKING,

## The Capital of One-third of the World.

All About the Queer Sights and Strange People of the Metropolis.

The Walls of Peking and Its Three Different Cities—A Look at the Markets—The Banks and Stock Exchanges.

The Great Government Departments and the Government Clerks—The Foreign Legations and How the Chinese Despise Foreign Nations—All About the Giants of North China, and Other Matter About the Vilest, Slimiest, Filthiest and Most Interesting City on the Globe.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

The destruction of the Chinese army at Ping Yang in Korea, and the crippling of their fleet at the mouth of the Yalu River indicates that the threat of the Japanese that they will march their soldiers into Peking before winter is by no means an



State Department, Peking.

idle one. The Yalu River is the boundary between Korea and China, and as it is now the Japanese practically control the country. The territory of north Korea is very poor, and the Chinese will have to bring their supplies of food with them if they attempt another invasion. The Japanese will not need a large army to keep them out, and they can now center their forces upon China. Peking is by no means hard to reach. The ground between it and the sea is as flat as a floor, and if the Japanese can be landed on the east coast of the Gulf of Pechili, they will be within a few days' march of the great Chinese capital. The only thing that prevents them from getting near it by water is the big forts at the mouth of the Peiho River. These are manned with Krupp and Armstrong guns, and Li-Hung-Chang's army is behind them. Wherever they land, they will have to fight what remains of this army, but a victory would mean the capture of Peking and the practical subjugation of China.

Peking is perhaps one of the least known cities of the world. I have paid it two visits, and I spent a month in it six years ago. During the present spring I provided about its streets for days and devoted myself to making a study of its people. It is an immense city. It contains about fifteen hundred thousand, but these are scattered over an area of twenty-five square miles, and the people, as a rule, live in one-story houses. The city is surrounded by walls

as much as a two-year-old baby. It is blue-gray in color, and it is covered with patches of white lime mortar, just like those that I saw in the broken places of the walls of Peking.

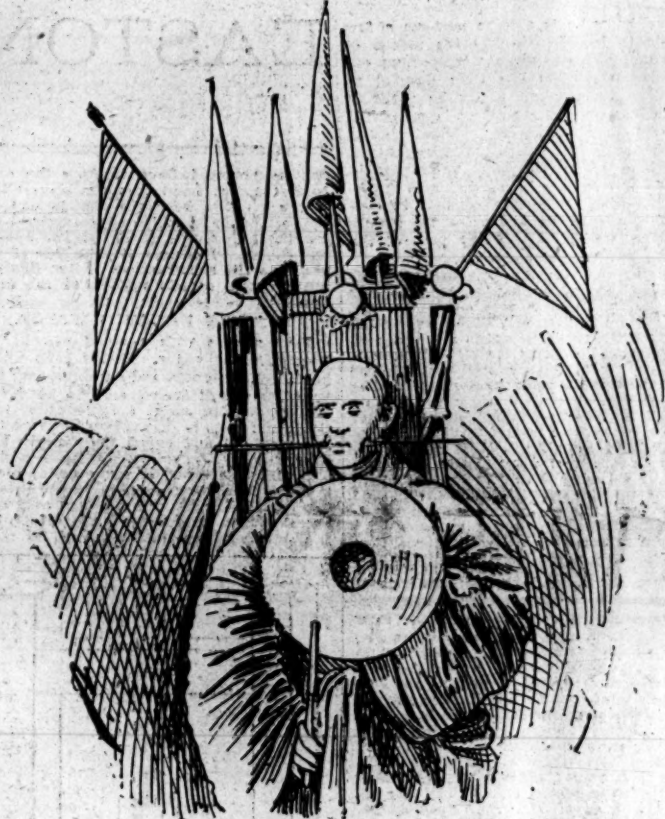
In approaching Peking, long before you get to the city, you see the immense towers which stand on the top of this wall over the gates which enter the city. These towers are tall as a big New York flat. They rise nine stories above the wall, and they have roofs of blue tiles. They were used in the past as watch towers, and they have many loopholes for cannon. There are thirteen gates which lead into the city, and the towers and the walls near these are plastered over with proclamations and bills much like a theater billboard. The gates of Peking are merely holes through this wall, and they are about as wide as the ordinary street and perhaps twenty feet high. They are lined with stone and are beautifully arched. They are closed at night with great doors sheathed with iron, and they are paved with heavy slabs of stone. The walls of Peking are twenty-seven miles long, and the area which they inclose is irregular in shape, and it consists of two big parallelograms. The one at the north is the real capital of China, for it contains the Tartar city, the great government departments, the foreign legations and the imperial city, in which, surrounded by from five to ten thousand eunuchs, the Emperor lives. The lower parallelogram joins the Tartar city. It has a half

and they are always sold alive. No Chinaman would buy a dead fish, and in case you want to buy less than a whole fish at a time, the Chinese peddler will pull the fish out of the water, lay him squirming on the block, and cut a piece of flesh out of his side for you while you wait. He does not kill the fish, and after you are through he throws it back into a separate tank of water and waits for another customer to take the rest. One of the chief meats sold is pork, and you see hogs trotting about through the streets of Peking. They wallow in the puddles right under the shadows of the Emperor's palaces, and they are the dirtiest hogs in the world. There are all sorts of game for sale in the markets and you can get snipe and quail and squirrels of all kinds. The Chinese are the best raisers of poultry in the world. They have duck farms and goose farms, and they know all about artificial incubation. They sell great quantities of dried geese and dried ducks, and they carry bushel baskets full of dried ducks for the city for sale. They sell all kinds of fruit and they are adepts in the raising of the choicest of vegetables. They bury their grape vines in the north in winter, and you can buy your nuts by the bushel. As to cats, dogs and rats, I did not see any sold in Peking, and I don't believe the better classes are accustomed to use them. I am told, however, that such cats as are sold in the south are raised especially for the market, and that their diet is usually rice. Dogs' flesh is supposed by the people to give heroic properties to those who feed on it, and the same effect is produced by bear's meat, and the ground-up bones of wild tigers. These things ought to bring a high price just now in Peking, for the people certainly have reason to increase their courage. Another queer article that you see in the Peking market is false hair. I passed several places where long-haired Chinamen stood beside a board upon which were hung long bunches of black Chinese locks. Each of these was a false pigtail, and it said that one of the

you might live in Peking city fifty years and not see him. He really knows nothing about his people or his surroundings, and he is a sort of a puppet who stands and dances when his highest officials or the old Empress Dowager pulls at the string.

No better idea of the condition of the government of China could be gotten than by a trip through this Tartar city. It is one of the oldest towns in the world. It was founded more than a thousand years before Christ, and it has been the capital of millions for ages. It ought to be the greatest city on the face of the globe, but there is no spot more filthy and slimy and foul. The city knows nothing of modern improvements. It is cut up into wide streets, but the roads have no sidewalks, and the rude Chinese carts sink up to their hubs as they move through the city. There are no water closets. The streets are the sewers, and the most degraded savage of our western plains has a greater regard for the exposure of his person than have these pig-tailed, silt-dressed, gaudy, fat Pekingese. The city has absolutely no sanitary improvements, and the street lamps are framework boxes backed with white paper, and they are seldom lighted except during full moon. It is absolutely unsafe to move about in the night time without a lantern, if you wish to keep your feet clean, and you have to balance yourself in the day to keep out of the mud. All of the houses are of one story, and the government departments look more like broken-down barns than the offices of a great empire.

I went one morning to visit the State Department, and as I looked at it I thought of our great building of the State, War and Navy, which cost, you know, more than \$10,000,000, and which is the biggest granite building in the world. The street was a mud puddle, and I hugged low, shakily buildings till I finally came to a gate at which a dirty official was standing. He shook his head as I entered, but I pre-



A celebrated beggar in Peking.

chief articles of export from Korea to China is human hair. The Chinese braid extra locks into their queues and they often patch out their queues with silk thread.

I might write a full letter about the queer things shown in the Chinese part of the city of Peking. I could tell you of a vast business done in gold and silver paper which the Chinese burn at the graves to furnish their dead with money to pay their passage to heaven. I could show you shops selling nothing but opium, in which single articles of this kind cost as high as \$4000, and where the dutiful son often buys his father a coffin and makes it a present to the old man years before his death. I could tell you of stores where thousands of dollars' worth of income or loss sticks are sold every month, and I could take you into establishments which sell nothing but birds and gold fishes. There are big stores full of furniture, and shops which make nothing but porcelain stoves. There are places where wood is sold in bundles by weight, and establishments where coal dust is mixed up with mud and sold in jumps the size and shape of a baseball at so much apiece. There are great markets for the selling of chickens and flowers, and all sorts of toy stores and stores for the selling of paper and cloth. There are lock peddlers by hundreds, and hardware establishments, and if you are very hard up and in want of a meal you can show you a little hole around the corner where you can get around's meat soup and mule roast at low prices. There are places for gambling and dime museum shows. There are restaurants of every description and opium joints without number. There are, in fact, stores of every sort and description, and the best things in China come to Peking.

The most interesting part of Peking, however, is the big Tartar city. It is the capital of one-third of the population of the globe, and in it live the son of heaven, the Emperor, and the thousands of Manchou officials, the foreign legations, the government departments and all the paraphernalia of this queer Chinese court. It is the most interesting city on the face of the globe, and its sights really beggar description. From the walls the whole city looks like an immense orchard, with here and there one-story buildings shining out through the trees. In its center there is a walled-off inclosure filled with massive buildings, roofed with yellow tiles. This is the imperial city, in the innermost part of which is a brick pen inclosing several square miles, where the Emperor lives, surrounded by eunuchs. He is perhaps the rarest bird in the whole Chinese aviary, and I will follow this with a special letter describing some of his antics. He is kept apart from Chinese and foreigners, and

tended not to see him, and pushed my way in. I entered a court, which looked for all the world like a barnyard, surrounded by low, wooden stables, with heavy tiled roofs. This court was filled with donkeys, horses and dogs, and half-naked children sprawled in front of the doors to these buildings, which were, in fact, the offices of the department. The buildings were filled with clerks, who wrote away at bare tables, the light coming in through latticework walls backed with white paper. They scowled at me as I looked, and one of them gave me to understand that I had better move on. I next visited the famous Hanlin College. It was worse than the State Department, and everything about it was shabby and going to seed. I tried to get into the board of punishments, where the horrible cruelties which the Chinese government metes out to

Two Mandarins saluting.  
(By a native artist.)

its rebels and criminals are passed upon, and where torture is common, but I was stopped at the door and was positively told that I could not go in. It was the same with all the government departments. They could not have been shabbier had they been knocked up out of old pieces of Noah's ark, and everything was filthy and the picture of ruin. The only really new things in the city seemed to be the clothes of the officials, and I laughed again and again as I saw these mandarins bow down in the mud and go through the forms of the Chinese court amid their filthy surroundings. They are among themselves, as far as words go, the most polite of all nations, and they look upon us as bores and barbarians. The most of the people believe that they will conquer the world, and I doubt whether a thousand out of the million and a half people in Peking know anything of the Japanese victories. The court officials distribute all sorts of lies, and they have probably told the people that they had whipped the Japanese on both land and on sea, and that the Mikado will be brought to Peking. The majority of the citizens of the Chinese capital re-

ally believe that America is subject to China. They think that Col. Denby is sent to the capital to pay Uncle Sam's tribute to their Emperor, and this, I am told, is their opinion as to every foreign legation. They have nicknamed the street upon which the foreign Ministers live "the street of the subject nations," and they would consider it a disgrace to ask our Minister to dinner, and I venture that Col. Denby has never been on intimate terms with a dozen high class Chinese



Carpenter and his brick from the great wall of China.

officials. This, I know, will seem strange to Americans, but it is actually the truth.

Peking is a most cosmopolitan city. We have in America only the Chinese of south China. These come from the hot countries at the southern part of the empire, and they are small and lean in comparison with the people of the north. They dress differently, and they have a different dialect and different habits and customs. Peking is frozen up for six months of the year, and you can have ice-bergs on the Peiho at Christmas. I found the people of every Chinese State different, and the dialects are as various as the languages of Europe. Here in Peking you find representatives of every Chinese State, and there are celestials from all the big cities. Tibet, Mongolia, Manchuria and parts of Afghanistan are all tributary to China, and the people of a half dozen religions jostle each other as they wade through the streets. The strangest sights to me at first entrance were the nomadic Mongolians, who rode into the city on great camels or dromedaries, which were covered with wool from six to twelve inches long. These come from the cold regions of Mongolia or Siberia, and during my visit to the Chinese wall, I passed caravans of these camels marching in single file and fastened together by sticks thrust through the thick flesh of their noses. They were loaded with great bundles of fur which they had brought down from the north for the dilettante mandarins of Peking, and were carrying back brick tea and coal to the Tartars and Russians. Many of these were ridden by Mongolian women, who, in coats, pantaloons and fur caps, rode astride, and in other cases by men, who were clad in sheepskins with fur caps pulled well down over their fierce Tartar eyes. I saw hundreds of Tibetan lamas in their gorgeous robes, and I met many Mohammedans from the west part of China.

I wish you could see one of these Pekingese streets, and queer sights upon it. They are filled with a stream of yellow humanity of all classes, ages and sexes. You pass gorgeous officials on Mongolian ponies, the backs of some of which are decorated with arrows, and you know they are on their way to the shooting matches outside of Peking. You go by silk-gowned mandarins in carts, who swell at you peep into the little glass windows in the walls of their vehicles. You see scholars with spectacles as big as trade dollars, and everywhere you go you are assaulted by beggars. I remember one boy who followed me day after day. The weather was bitterly cold, and I shivered in my fur ulster. The boy was naked to the waist, and his arms had been cut off at the shoulders. He held a pan in his mouth and followed me, switching his body this way and that to show me his mutilation. I was glad to give him two or three cents to be freed of the sight. Another beggar, who has long been in Peking, is a man who has an iron skewer thrust through his cheek. This skewer is a foot long, and is about as big around as your little finger. He twists it this way and that and keeps the flesh ragged and sore. He beats on a gong as he goes through the streets, and you are glad to pay him to keep out of your way. There is one gate at Peking which is always crowded with beggars, and one of the finest bridges of the city, a structure of marble, has been given up entirely to beggars. It is full of the lame, the halt and the blind, and men with wasted sores, women without eyes, and persons possessing all sorts of horrible diseases crowd together upon it. They push their way from it into the city and threaten to cut themselves if you don't give them alms. Side by side with these beggars walk the gorgeous officials, and poverty and wealth march together in pairs. There is no place in the world where the contrasts are so great, and for nine-tenths of the people it would seem to me their condition could not be worse. These Chinese are as industrious as any race on the globe. They are peaceable and easily governed, and if the celestial officials, including the Emperor and all his court, could be wiped from the face of the globe, the people would quickly grow rich and China would be one of the most favored spots on the face of the earth.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.  
(Copyright, 1894, by the Author.)

Will Know Better Hereafter.  
It was Mr. Tankersley's first nomination for office and he was unfamiliar with some of the time-honored customs and traditions that pertained to the position he occupied before the community.

Hence it was that when he had invited all the loungers in the saloon, numbering a dozen or so, to take a drink at his expense he carelessly handed a \$10 bill over the bar.

"Thank you, Mr. Tankersley," said the bartender, dropping the greenback into the till, placing his elbows on the counter, and regarding the luckless candidate with amiable condescension.

## FOR PEACE'S SAKE.

## America's Delegate to the Great Peace Congress

Writes the Story in Detail—What Was Done and Said.

King Leopold's Message to Our Country and an Account of Some of the Wonders of Belgium.

[From a Special Contributor.]

From a visit to the place where were enacted the sanguinary scenes of the battle of Waterloo to a participation in

M. P. of Neuilly. From the English Parliament, Hon. J. Sney, M. P., Hon. Gavie Brown Clark, M. P., and Hon. William Randall Creamer, M. P. From Italy, Hon. Angelo Mazzoleni, M. P., and from Denmark, Hon. Frederik Bajer, M. P. These, in addition to many members of the Belgian legislative body, together with representative men and women from over fifty distinct peace societies, formed a most august assemblage.

To give even an epitome of a tithe of the questions discussed and the resolutions formulated, would take pages of manuscript and columns of printed matter. The entire trend of thought was: Let there be an international court of arbitration for the negotiation of all disputes between nations. In every possible phase of thought, and in every forcible argument that could be adduced from many different minds—speaking many kinds of tongues—the horrors of war were depicted and the brotherhood of man illustrated. Great stress was laid upon the education of the



The statue of "The Thrown Hand."

the discussion of the Sixth International Peace Congress, required a journey of only about two hours travel, but what a mighty transition of thought.

What a different vista for a photographic picture on the tablets of memory. Victor Hugo said: "Waterloo was not a battle; it was a changing of the front of the universe."

Is not this work for peace doing this? Cannot this be said concerning these slow, but effecting influences that are constantly emanating from these annual international peace congresses?

There, at Waterloo, I saw the place where, it has been said: "The blood of the battlefield flowed down the hillsides in pools." It has also been reported that while viewing this fearful carnage, Napoleon remarked: "Some eyes must be broken to make good omelette."

There, I saw also the sunken road where, as described in Les Miserables, thousands of Napoleon's choicest cavalry rushed over the brink to their death, unconscious of the existence of this chasm, and seeing only Wellington's army in the distance, they were hurled into their tomb—horse and rider in one common holocaust perished together.

There I saw also the well on the farm of La Haye Sainte, where many of the brave soldiers who were conquered after a

youth of the present era to look upon war with moral detestation.

Strange as it may seem, this question was brought before the house by the youngest peace society in the world—a society in Germany, of which Dr. Richard Grelling of Berlin is the president, and George Haberland, also of Berlin, is the secretary. Although this society is only one year old, it numbers 2000 members. This is the first time that Germany has ever been represented at a peace congress.

Thanks were tendered unanimously to the United States for the committee formulated last summer at the Chicago International Peace Congress. A body of jurists and publicists were then elected to continue the study of an "International Court of Arbitration," and to take steps, with governments, as might seem advisable, for the practical establishment of such a court.

The American section of this committee is composed of about thirty eminent jurists. The foreign section is not yet complete. Dr. Evans Darby, the secretary of the oldest peace society in the world, headquartered in London, reported that a new peace society had been formed on the western coast of Scotland. The Marquis of Lorne is the president. Dr. Darby also stated that at the time of the London Peace Congress

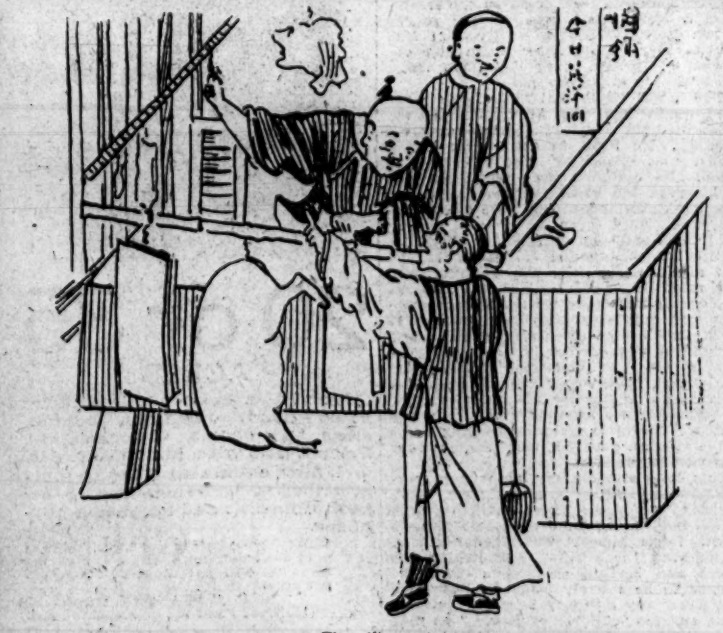


Hall where the convention was held.

desperate struggle, were then cast, wounded and dead, in this well that is still shown to travelers. In the peace congress I saw representative men and women, descendants of those same great nations that Napoleon and Wellington led at Waterloo, convened in one great symposium of thought, and saying to each other, "How can we abolish the annihilation of armies and establish an international court of arbitration? There were delegates from Austria, Germany, England, France, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, Denmark, Portugal, Poland, Belgium, and last, but not least, representatives from America. Among these may be mentioned Rev. Russell H. Connell of Philadelphia, Judge Ashman, also of Philadelphia, Dr. J. M. Muller of Chicago, Mr. Butterworth of Youth's Companion, Boston, and Rev. Mr. Trueblood, also of Boston. From Washington as delegate came Mrs. Lockwood, and from New York city my humble self. Many of the foreign delegates were members of various European parliaments. From France came Hon. Frederik Bajer,

there had been an especial appeal made to teachers and to ministers to be active in the promulgation of the tenets that would lead to peace and arbitration. The result of this appeal was the forming of another most active organization, comprising members from these bodies, and they have induced Lord Rosebery to receive a deputation upon the subject of arbitration. He says: "The question is constantly engaging the officers of Her Majesty's national government, and I will lose no opportunity to further the principles."

During an early session of the Congress, the following resolution was adopted: "In the name of humanity and of civilization, this congress desires that the nations of the world should make an effort to stop the war between China and Japan." The questions of "The Equality of Sovereign Countries," "The Inviolability of Human Life," "The Protection of Strangers and Property in the Time of War," "The Establishment of an International University of Alliance," were but a per-

They like pork.  
(By a Chinese artist.)

which were built hundreds of years ago, and which must have cost many millions of dollars. These walls are in good condition with the exception of one or two places, where the floods of last winter undermined them, and carried parts of their facings away. It is hard to give an American an idea of one of these walled cities of China. The walls of Peking are sixty feet thick at the bottom. They would fill the average country road or city street, and they are as tall as a four-story house. They are so wide at the top that you could run three railroad trains side by side around them. They are so solid that the cars would move more smoothly over these tracks than they do on the trunk lines between New York and Chicago. These walls are faced inside and out with bricks, such as big as a four-dollar Bible, and the space between is filled with earth and stones so rammed down that the ages have made the whole one solid mass. They are built, in fact, much like the great wall of China, and the bricks of the two are almost exactly the same. I have before me a brick which I brought from the great wall. It weighs about twenty pounds, and

ness, and she produces all sorts of commodities. Nearly every one of these Chinese streets contains shops of all kinds, and the main business of China is the supplying of goods for the foreign markets, but the making of those required for their own people. They have as many looms as we have, and they require as good goods. The nobles dress in the finest of silks, and there are hundreds of stores which sell nothing but pictures. The art displayed in most of the paintings is admirable, but they are pictures nevertheless, and the Chinese pay good money for them.

I wish I could show you the markets of Peking. You can get as good meat there as you can in New York, and there is no finer mutton in the world than that of China. The sheep are of the fat-tailed variety, and I saw many that had tails weighing over a pound. It is queer how they kill the animals which they sell. They have no slaughter-houses and the sheep is often butchered in front of the shop and the blood lies on the ground while you buy. There are all sorts of fish,







# THE PACHANGOS.

The Indians Immortalized by Helen Hunt Jackson.

Only About Two Hundred of the Tribe Living in Temecula Canyon.

Mrs. Platt's Work Among This Queer People—Efforts to Improve Their Condition—Her Sad Death.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 29.—(To the Editor of the Times.) There are Pachangos, or Pichangos? The Times recently had an account of the murder of Mrs. Mary J. Platt, the faithful teacher of an Indian school, and the burning of the school building at that place.



Having been told that the tribe of Temecula Indians immortalized by Helen Hunt Jackson in "Ramona," are now called Pachango Indians, and that they lived in San Diego county, I started out with a team a few months since to find them. From Los Angeles to Riverside, by way

of Pomona and Chino, is fifty-five miles, then up through the Temecula Canyon to Lake Elsinore is twenty-five miles, and from there south to Temecula is fifteen miles. At this place we found the first person who ever knew the existence of a place called Pachango.



The home and family of Juan and Isabella—Mecroto.

As we turned off the main road, and took the trail to the ranch, we saw a Native Indian on a high hill mount his horse and ride swiftly over a narrow trail leading up the canyon, and we wondered why our approach had so excited him. About a mile on the trail we came upon the schoolhouse, which also contained the teacher's living room. At this place the Indians were in a little valley with perhaps fifty acres of good bottom land. Here about 200 of the 500 Temecula Indians have existed eighteen years, hoping for the promised allotment of land to be made by the government. They are without doubt the poorest cared for tribe in Southern California. The women take their washing two miles up the canyon, and in the dry season there is no water at the schoolhouse. Mrs. Platt told us of her early experiences at the reservation, which gave me insight into the Indian character, as well as her own devoted life. Mrs. Platt said: "The former teachers have been scarce away, three or four times during the last few years. Drunkenness, gambling and fighting were



Mrs. Platt and her pupils.

money, big pots full of silver and the Indian could help himself. Mrs. Platt said: "Mrs. Platt had heard that the white people of San Diego were expecting an exhibition of the Indians dancing in the Indian war-paint, and she dreaded the exhibition. She argued almost one day to persuade Mateo not to go, but without avail. He said Father Ubach's letter was like a command, and they would have to go, but that none of them would dance in war-paint or drink any liquor. I learned afterward from a letter of Mrs. Platt's

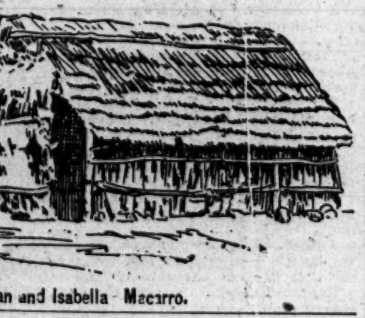
dream's shoulder, I said: 'Oh, no, I have come to stay, and I am going to be your teacher, and I hope you will like me. So, finding that they could not get rid of me, they showed me to where an old Indian was sitting, with a government wagon, who seemed much chagrined that I had persisted in going to the reservation. After the first night I began to realize what had been the method of frightening away the teachers. A little noise under the window, a stick scratching the ground, or pebbles thrown on the roof of the house, and a dozen other tricks, every one of which proved the perpetrators to be the thieves. After that I was not so kind of annoyed, some of which was quite bothersome, the captain, Mateo Pa, came in, after sitting some time in silence, grunted: 'Teacher afraid?' The chief, I replied: 'No, teacher not afraid. Of whom should I be afraid?' Teacher no afraid of Indian?' quipped Mateo, with a surprised accent. 'Afraid Indians? Why not? they are my friends, and I am their teacher. I would be afraid of some of the white men around here, were it not that the Indians would beat me.'

"The captain said nothing, but remained in deep silence several minutes; then rising to go said thoughtfully, 'Yes, Indian protect you, protect teacher. Never from that time has an Indian disturbed me or shown himself aught but a faithful friend. I commenced with a Sunday-school, and spent much time in silence, grunting, and about their interference. Finally I started a pledge and in a few months had almost every male member of the tribe, including the captain, faithfully



keeping a total abstinence pledge. During the first year a number of the scattered Temecula Indians gathered for a feast with our people, and brought liquor with them. There was some drunkenness among them, but their stay was shorter than common, going away in about a week. Several months later I acquainted with that Mateo Pa had brought his blanket and slept on my doorstep every night that the Indians were in our village. At the Indians' annual feast, I spent the most time for all the gamblers in the surrounding country. Fifteen or twenty whites and Mexicans come in, with liquor and games. Mateo Pa was a true friend, and anxious for our young men as the time approached for their outing, and called Mateo in to talk with him, for he was my strongest support. The feast came, and I promised the pledge would keep it, and he signed to try and exclude liquor from the tribe, and at the risk of his life he kept it. The feast came, and I kept it. The white lingers-on. Our people kept away from them, and refused their gifts, and that of them gradually took themselves away. The feast came, and I kept it. The white lingers-on. Our people kept away from them, and refused their gifts, and that of them gradually took themselves away.

It is healthier than any oil, cod cream or manufacturers' evils that are in continual use by slender women, desirous of the abolishing of prominent bones and wrinkles. There is less expensive, but more expensive ones can be bought, of course, but these at the risk of the skin. The beneficial. The amount of current electricity turned on can be learned from any physician, and there are not sufficient volts to cause death.



The home and family of Juan and Isabella—Mecroto.

As we turned off the main road, and took the trail to the ranch, we saw a Native Indian on a high hill mount his horse and ride swiftly over a narrow trail leading up the canyon, and we wondered why our approach had so excited him. About a mile on the trail we came upon the schoolhouse, which also contained the teacher's living room. At this place the Indians were in a little valley with perhaps fifty acres of good bottom land. Here about 200 of the 500 Temecula Indians have existed eighteen years, hoping for the promised allotment of land to be made by the government. They are without doubt the poorest cared for tribe in Southern California. The women take their washing two miles up the canyon, and in the dry season there is no water at the schoolhouse. Mrs. Platt told us of her early experiences at the reservation, which gave me insight into the Indian character, as well as her own devoted life. Mrs. Platt said: "The former teachers have been scarce away, three or four times during the last few years. Drunkenness, gambling and fighting were



Mrs. Platt and her pupils.

money, big pots full of silver and the Indian could help himself. Mrs. Platt said: "Mrs. Platt had heard that the white people of San Diego were expecting an exhibition of the Indians dancing in the Indian war-paint, and she dreaded the exhibition. She argued almost one day to persuade Mateo not to go, but without avail. He said Father Ubach's letter was like a command, and they would have to go, but that none of them would dance in war-paint or drink any liquor. I learned afterward from a letter of Mrs. Platt's

that the captain was unable to keep that promise, as the men and women did dance, and some of the men were killed. Mrs. Platt said it looked like the undoing of her work and she could not tell what might come of it. Whether the long delay in the government in settling title to the lands for these Indians, and the degrading influence of the San Diego fests, with whisky, could so change this whole tribe that they would put but the way, who had been so close a friend, I cannot tell. That she was murdered seems plain. Perhaps by an Indian, perhaps by a white man, but that is the saddest in the cabin of old Grenville Pa and sorrow in the heart of Juan and Isabel Macario. I have every reason to believe, for surely this loss is as great as the taking away of their Temecula land.

## AN ELECTRICAL COSMETIC.

A Small Battery Proves a Boon to Thin Women.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—(Special Correspondence.) Electricity is greater than any cosmetic as a beautifier. It also puts more and firmer flesh on the face in a shorter space of time than any known tonic.

This fact has been found true lately by women, with the result that those of the sex, who go in for fine rosy skins, are taking electricity along with other athletic aids in physical culture.

The machinery required is a small, portable electric battery with a faradic current. Be sure that this is a faradic, for the galvanic, the battery and the blisters, while the other is only to quote an old adage—"powerful stimulative." One of small size is the right sort to get. Women who are adopting the use of the current to the muscles of the face, rubbing the sponges firmly over cheeks and forehead. The same treatment is applied to the throat and abdomen. The muscles begin to enlarge and harden, the face fills out, lines disappear, and a fine, natural bloom shows under the skin.

It is what the doctors claim for it. I know one woman who is thinner and slender and she has gained twenty pounds in three months since using her battery. When the battery is used, the neck and shoulders are trying electricity, and the latter into a condition that will permit of an 1830 gown this winter at social affairs of the day.

It is healthier than any oil, cod cream or manufacturers' evils that are in continual use by slender women, desirous of the abolishing of prominent bones and wrinkles. There is less expensive, but more expensive ones can be bought, of course, but these at the risk of the skin. The beneficial. The amount of current electricity turned on can be learned from any physician, and there are not sufficient volts to cause death.

It is healthier than any oil, cod cream or manufacturers' evils that are in continual use by slender women, desirous of the abolishing of prominent bones and wrinkles. There is less expensive, but more expensive ones can be bought, of course, but these at the risk of the skin. The beneficial. The amount of current electricity turned on can be learned from any physician, and there are not sufficient volts to cause death.

It is healthier than any oil, cod cream or manufacturers' evils that are in continual use by slender women, desirous of the abolishing of prominent bones and wrinkles. There is less expensive, but more expensive ones can be bought, of course, but these at the risk of the skin. The beneficial. The amount of current electricity turned on can be learned from any physician, and there are not sufficient volts to cause death.

It is healthier than any oil, cod cream or manufacturers' evils that are in continual use by slender women, desirous of the abolishing of prominent bones and wrinkles. There is less expensive, but more expensive ones can be bought, of course, but these at the risk of the skin. The beneficial. The amount of current electricity turned on can be learned from any physician, and there are not sufficient volts to cause death.

It is healthier than any oil, cod cream or manufacturers' evils that are in continual use by slender women, desirous of the abolishing of prominent bones and wrinkles. There is less expensive, but more expensive ones can be bought, of course, but these at the risk of the skin. The beneficial. The amount of current electricity turned on can be learned from any physician, and there are not sufficient volts to cause death.

## MAXIMILIAN AND CARLOTTA.

A HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE OF OLD MEXICO.

By a Resident Correspondent.

Nearly thirty years have elapsed since Maximilian was executed. He was executed on the 19th day of June 1867, and the nation of people have grown up in our country since then, who know scarcely anything of his life and character. It may be interesting to the patrons of The Times to read a sketch of his origin, and his downfall in Mexico.

Maximilian was made as to the justice or injustice of his execution; but few have really understood the grounds on which he endeavored to base his actions in going to Mexico as a ruler of that country.

In February, 1857, the present constitution of Mexico was promulgated under Comodoro. He renounced the Presidency in January, 1858. Immediately thereafter the Church party took possession of the City of Mexico. Whether the party intended to establish the Constitution in every respect, is uncertain.

The Liberals, led by Juarez, held up the Constitution as their banner. Foreigners were invited to leave the country, and the Church party, England, France and Spain formed an alliance to overthrow the Liberals.

When Gen. Miramon on November 16, 1859, seized El Paso, belonging to England, the government of England was not improved much by the seizure of the city. The Liberals were less than the Church party, and the Church party, England, France and Spain formed an alliance to overthrow the Liberals.

When Gen. Miramon on November 16, 1859, seized El Paso, belonging to England, the government of England was not improved much by the seizure of the city. The Liberals were less than the Church party, and the Church party, England, France and Spain formed an alliance to overthrow the Liberals.

When Gen. Miramon on November 16, 1859, seized El Paso, belonging to England, the government of England was not improved much by the seizure of the city. The Liberals were less than the Church party, and the Church party, England, France and Spain formed an alliance to overthrow the Liberals.

When Gen. Miramon on November 16, 1859, seized El Paso, belonging to England, the government of England was not improved much by the seizure of the city. The Liberals were less than the Church party, and the Church party, England, France and Spain formed an alliance to overthrow the Liberals.

When Gen. Miramon on November 16, 1859, seized El Paso, belonging to England, the government of England was not improved much by the seizure of the city. The Liberals were less than the Church party, and the Church party, England, France and Spain formed an alliance to overthrow the Liberals.

When Gen. Miramon on November 16, 1859, seized El Paso, belonging to England, the government of England was not improved much by the seizure of the city. The Liberals were less than the Church party, and the Church party, England, France and Spain formed an alliance to overthrow the Liberals.

He said: "I have not wished to omit this of a congress (which I have always supported) since my arrival in this country. It would be a security that the representatives could assemble free from exterior influences. During all the time the French maintained under their authority the central provinces, it was impossible to assemble a congress which could have deliberated freely.

My trip has hastened the withdrawal of the troops of the Intervention, and the time has arrived when I am able to express myself openly upon the thought of a constituent congress. The best proof that it was not able to make this resolution before is the ad opposition which I met with in the French authorities, when I mentioned it on their departure.

Maximilian ordered Gen. Marquez to leave Queretaro, with a thousand mounted men, and march to the city of Mexico, there to obtain reinforcements, and to return within fifteen days. He should leave the city of Mexico without adequate force to hold it. His object was to concentrate such a force at Queretaro as would be sufficient to destroy the Liberal forces under Escobedo, and thus save himself. He placed unlimited power in Marquez, which was unfortunate for him.

Maximilian was made as to the justice or injustice of his execution; but few have really understood the grounds on which he endeavored to base his actions in going to Mexico as a ruler of that country.

In February, 1857, the present constitution of Mexico was promulgated under Comodoro. He renounced the Presidency in January, 1858. Immediately thereafter the Church party took possession of the City of Mexico. Whether the party intended to establish the Constitution in every respect, is uncertain.

The Liberals, led by Juarez, held up the Constitution as their banner. Foreigners were invited to leave the country, and the Church party, England, France and Spain formed an alliance to overthrow the Liberals.

When Gen. Miramon on November 16, 1859, seized El Paso, belonging to England, the government of England was not improved much by the seizure of the city. The Liberals were less than the Church party, and the Church party, England, France and Spain formed an alliance to overthrow the Liberals.

When Gen. Miramon on November 16, 1859, seized El Paso, belonging to England, the government of England was not improved much by the seizure of the city. The Liberals were less than the Church party, and the Church party, England, France and Spain formed an alliance to overthrow the Liberals.

When Gen. Miramon on November 16, 1859, seized El Paso, belonging to England, the government of England was not improved much by the seizure of the city. The Liberals were less than the Church party, and the Church party, England, France and Spain formed an alliance to overthrow the Liberals.

When Gen. Miramon on November 16, 1859, seized El Paso, belonging to England, the government of England was not improved much by the seizure of the city. The Liberals were less than the Church party, and the Church party, England, France and Spain formed an alliance to overthrow the Liberals.

When Gen. Miramon on November 16, 1859, seized El Paso, belonging to England, the government of England was not improved much by the seizure of the city. The Liberals were less than the Church party, and the Church party, England, France and Spain formed an alliance to overthrow the Liberals.

He said: "I have not wished to omit this of a congress (which I have always supported) since my arrival in this country. It would be a security that the representatives could assemble free from exterior influences. During all the time the French maintained under their authority the central provinces, it was impossible to assemble a congress which could have deliberated freely.

My trip has hastened the withdrawal of the troops of the Intervention, and the time has arrived when I am able to express myself openly upon the thought of a constituent congress. The best proof that it was not able to make this resolution before is the ad opposition which I met with in the French authorities, when I mentioned it on their departure.

Maximilian ordered Gen. Marquez to leave Queretaro, with a thousand mounted men, and march to the city of Mexico, there to obtain reinforcements, and to return within fifteen days. He should leave the city of Mexico without adequate force to hold it. His object was to concentrate such a force at Queretaro as would be sufficient to destroy the Liberal forces under Escobedo, and thus save himself. He placed unlimited power in Marquez, which was unfortunate for him.

Maximilian was made as to the justice or injustice of his execution; but few have really understood the grounds on which he endeavored to base his actions in going to Mexico as a ruler of that country.

In February, 1857, the present constitution of Mexico was promulgated under Comodoro. He renounced the Presidency in January, 1858. Immediately thereafter the Church party took possession of the City of Mexico. Whether the party intended to establish the Constitution in every respect, is uncertain.

The Liberals, led by Juarez, held up the Constitution as their banner. Foreigners were invited to leave the country, and the Church party, England, France and Spain formed an alliance to overthrow the Liberals.

When Gen. Miramon on November 16, 1859, seized El Paso, belonging to England, the government of England was not improved much by the seizure of the city. The Liberals were less than the Church party, and the Church party, England, France and Spain formed an alliance to overthrow the Liberals.

When Gen. Miramon on November 16, 1859, seized El Paso, belonging to England, the government of England was not improved much by the seizure of the city. The Liberals were less than the Church party, and the Church party, England, France and Spain formed an alliance to overthrow the Liberals.

When Gen. Miramon on November 16, 1859, seized El Paso, belonging to England, the government of England was not improved much by the seizure of the city. The Liberals were less than the Church party, and the Church party, England, France and Spain formed an alliance to overthrow the Liberals.

When Gen. Miramon on November 16, 1859, seized El Paso, belonging to England, the government of England was not improved much by the seizure of the city. The Liberals were less than the Church party, and the Church party, England, France and Spain formed an alliance to overthrow the Liberals.

When Gen. Miramon on November 16, 1859, seized El Paso, belonging to England, the government of England was not improved much by the seizure of the city. The Liberals were less than the Church party, and the Church party, England, France and Spain formed an alliance to overthrow the Liberals.

## CELIA THAXTER.

A VISIT TO THE "SONGSTRESS OF THE SHOALS."

Where a Noble Woman Lived and Died After Making a Barren Coast Live in Song and Story.

(From a Special Contributor.)

I have just received a letter from a lady, Mrs. S. E. Parsons, whose summer residence is near the sea coast in the eastern part of Massachusetts, and from the neighboring hills can be seen in the distance the group of islands—belonging to New Hampshire—known as the Isles of Shoals. It was here, on the island of Appledore, lived and died a noble woman, Celia Thaxter, who, with Whittier and Lowell (see his wonderful poem on Appledore) made the Isles of Shoals renowned in song and story. But to Celia Thaxter belongs the credit of lending a charm to those Isles far beyond their attractiveness as a summer resort; far beyond the weird, wild scenery, far drew thither thousands of visitors from the main land, who here sought "the breath of a new life—the healing of the soul."

One of the ladies of the palace was Senora Josefa Varela, an Indian of dark complexion, from Tecuaco, which is about twenty-two miles from the capital. The lady was highly placed at this election for that high position, and she viewed the act as genuine proof of Carlotta's attachment for her race. This lady had a peculiar way of writing, and she was a very good artist, and she exhibited much feeling on account of the downfall of the monarchy, and the absence of Carlotta, for whom her affection was plain to see. She expressed herself in very emphatic terms as to the good will of her people for Maximilian and Carlotta, and she was a very good artist, and she exhibited much feeling on account of the downfall of the monarchy, and the absence of Carlotta, for whom her affection was plain to see.

One of the ladies of the palace was Senora Josefa Varela, an Indian of dark complexion, from Tecuaco, which is about twenty-two miles from the capital. The lady was highly placed at this election for that high position, and she viewed the act as genuine proof of Carlotta's attachment for her race. This lady had a peculiar way of writing, and she was a very good artist, and she exhibited much feeling on account of the downfall of the monarchy, and the absence of Carlotta, for whom her affection was plain to see.

One of the ladies of the palace was Senora Josefa Varela, an Indian of dark complexion, from Tecuaco, which is about twenty-two miles from the capital. The lady was highly placed at this election for that high position, and she viewed the act as genuine proof of Carlotta's attachment for her race. This lady had a peculiar way of writing, and she was a very good artist, and she exhibited much feeling on account of the downfall of the monarchy, and the absence of Carlotta, for whom her affection was plain to see.

One of the ladies of the palace was Senora Josefa Varela, an Indian of dark complexion, from Tecuaco, which is about twenty-two miles from the capital. The lady was highly placed at this election for that high position, and she viewed the act as genuine proof of Carlotta's attachment for her race. This lady had a peculiar way of writing, and she was a very good artist, and she exhibited much feeling on account of the downfall of the monarchy, and the absence of Carlotta, for whom her affection was plain to see.

One of the ladies of the palace was Senora Josefa Varela, an Indian of dark complexion, from Tecuaco, which is about twenty-two miles from the capital. The lady was highly placed at this election for that high position, and she viewed the act as genuine proof of Carlotta's attachment for her race. This lady had a peculiar way of writing, and she was a very good artist, and she exhibited much feeling on account of the downfall of the monarchy, and the absence of Carlotta, for whom her affection was plain to see.

One of the ladies of the palace was Senora Josefa Varela, an Indian of dark complexion, from Tecuaco, which is about twenty-two miles from the capital. The lady was highly placed at this election for that high position, and she viewed the act as genuine proof of Carlotta's attachment for her race. This lady had a peculiar way of writing, and she was a very good artist, and she exhibited much feeling on account of the downfall of the monarchy, and the absence of Carlotta, for whom her affection was plain to see.

One of the ladies of the palace was Senora Josefa Varela, an Indian of dark complexion, from Tecuaco, which is about twenty-two miles from the capital. The lady was highly placed at this election for that high position, and she viewed the act as genuine proof of Carlotta's attachment for her race. This lady had a peculiar way of writing, and she was a very good artist, and she exhibited much feeling on account of the downfall of the monarchy, and the absence of Carlotta, for whom her affection was plain to see.

One of the ladies of the palace was Senora Josefa Varela, an Indian of dark complexion, from Tecuaco, which is about twenty-two miles from the capital. The lady was highly placed at this election for that high position, and she viewed the act as genuine proof of Carlotta's attachment for her race. This lady had a peculiar way of writing, and she was a very good artist, and she exhibited much feeling on account of the downfall of the monarchy, and the absence of Carlotta, for whom her affection was plain to see.

One of the ladies of the palace was Senora Josefa Varela, an Indian of dark complexion, from Tecuaco, which is about twenty-two miles from the capital. The lady was highly placed at this election for that high position, and she viewed the act as genuine proof of Carlotta's attachment for her race. This lady had a peculiar way of writing, and she was a very good artist, and she exhibited much feeling on account of the downfall of the monarchy, and the absence of Carlotta, for whom her affection was plain to see.



## The Times-Mirror Company,

Los Angeles Daily Times, the Sunday Times, and the Saturday Times and Weekly Mirror  
H. G. OTIS, President and General Manager.  
L. E. MOSHER, Vice-President. MARIAN OTIS CHANDLER, Secretary.  
ALBERT McFARLAND, Treasurer.  
Office: Times Building.  
N. E. corner of First and Broadway. Telephone numbers: Editorial 674; Business office 29.  
EASTERN REPRESENTATIVE: E. KATZ, 187 WORLD BUILDING, NEW YORK.

Founded December 4, 1881.

## The Los Angeles Times

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

VOLUME XXVI. THIRTEENTH YEAR.  
TERMS: By Mail, \$9 a year; by carrier, 35 cents a month, or 30 cents a week. Sunday Times, \$2 a year. Weekly, \$1.30; six months, 75 cents.

Sworn Net Average Circulation for Past Year, Over 12,300 Daily  
Exceeding the net circulation of any other two Los Angeles daily papers.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter

The Times may be purchased in San Francisco at the Baldwin and Occidental Hotel news stands. Price 5 cents only.

## LOS ANGELES ILLUSTRATED.

A new work to be entitled "Los Angeles Illustrated" is now being brought to the notice of our citizens by properly-authorized canvassers, who are provided with written credentials signed

THE TIMES-MIRROR CO.

## A PROPOSED EXTENSION OF CIVIL SERVICE.

Samuel W. Backus of San Francisco recently issued a pamphlet entitled "Civil Service," in which he asks why the principles of civil service should not be applied to our State and municipal officers. The rottenness of our present elective system, the frequent recurrence of a heated struggle for office on part of people a majority of whom are in no ways fit to hold office, and the cold-blooded manner in which the interests of the taxpayer and other citizens are regularly sacrificed in order to find soft jobs for political wire-pullers and their friends have combined to lead the thoughts of many Americans in the direction outlined in this brochure of Mr. Backus.

We have become so accustomed in this country to the regular turning out of office-holders with every change of administration that a great majority of the people entertain the idea that such a system is and always has been an essential part of our form of government, while some of them may have a vague idea that it is provided for somewhere in the Constitution. In this pamphlet Mr. Backus shows that up to the commencement of the administration of President Jackson the "spoils" system had no foothold whatever in national politics. President Jefferson, during his two terms, made but thirty-nine removals; Madison, during his two terms, made but five; Monroe, during his two terms, made but nine, and John Quincy Adams, during his four years, made only two. From the beginning to the end of John Quincy Adams's administration he was actuated by what he had written five years before becoming President. He said: "There is something so gross and so repugnant to my feelings in this corrupt and unprincipled system of office-holding, that I have determined to get rid of it as soon as I can. I have determined to get rid of it as soon as I can. I have determined to get rid of it as soon as I can."

It was under Jackson that the country experienced the first "clean sweep" it had ever known. Considerations of party fealty alone held sway during this administration. Clerks who had been appointed by Washington and Jefferson were removed for no other reason than that their places were wanted for others. Four hundred and ninety-one removals were made in the Postal Service, and most of them in districts where the service had been especially good. The Postoffice Department, which had been self-supporting under the previous Postmaster-General, soon after the change announced a deficit of \$100,000 during the first year. It is estimated that two thousand removals were made during Jackson's first year.

When Van Buren succeeded Jackson, the same policy was continued. The evils resulting from the system became so patent that the people demanded a change, and Gen. William Henry Harrison came into office, pledged to reform, but he died too soon to keep his promises. Tyler, who succeeded him, made little effort to resist the spoilsman. He made removals by the wholesale. Polk came into office as an avowed spoilsman.

The evils of the spoils system have become so striking during the past few years that there has grown up quite a strong feeling throughout the country in favor of a change—if not the abolition of the system, at least a radical modification. President after President has testified in regard to the evil effects of this system. It is a notorious fact that a large proportion of the time of the President which should be devoted to the great interests of the Union is taken up in dealing with the vast horde of hungry office-seekers.

In the darkest hours of the civil war, Mr. Lincoln said that the thing that troubled him most was not the battle, but the pressure for office, and he solemnly declared that if this nation was ever destroyed it would be by the universal struggle for spoils.

President Garfield, himself a vic-

tim of the "spoils system," said, in 1872: "For many years Presidents of the United States have been crying out in their agony to be relieved of this unconstitutional, crushing and irresistible pressure brought to bear upon them by the entire body of that party in the legislative department which elected them to power."

Grant said in 1870: "There is no duty which so much embarrasses the Executive and heads of departments as that of appointments, nor is there any so arduous and thankless labor imposed on Senators and Representatives as that of finding places for constituents."

While there is great need of reform in this direction in the Federal service, it is the opinion of Mr. Backus that it is in State and municipal affairs that such reform is most needed. As he very properly remarks, it is in the government of our great cities that our democratic institutions are weakest. He thinks the time has arrived when some positive action should be taken looking to the establishment of the principles of civil service reform in our State and municipal offices. It is believed by many besides Mr. Backus that the abolition of the spoils system in cities would go a long way toward breaking up bossism. It is only the spoils of office that the boss is after, and when those are taken away he will have to seek some other means of making a living.

It cannot be denied that the time has arrived when the entire question of office-holding, as it exists in this country today, should be made the subject of calm and careful consideration by all who are interested in the nation's prosperity. It was only recently that we saw a crowd of Federal office-holders force upon the people of the United States the nomination of a man for President who was undoubtedly not the first choice of the voters. A similar spectacle on a smaller scale may be witnessed at many State, county and city elections, where office-holders or friends of office-holders take an active part in the proceedings and frequently succeed in thwarting the will of the people.

Apart from the pernicious activity which is frequently manifested by office-holders, there is another view of the case which must not be overlooked. It is difficult to see how the people can expect first-class and economical service from men who have only from two to four years in which to acquaint themselves with the duties of their offices. It would be thought a curious thing if a merchant or a corporation should discharge all employees every couple of years, just for the sake of a change. It is not until a man's term of office has nearly expired that he has a chance to become thoroughly familiar with his duties, and to see where improvements might be made in the interests of the taxpayers and the general public.

Then, again, there is the lack of incentive to first-class effort on part of the incumbent of an office under the present system. However conscientious a man may be, it is only human nature that he should not take quite so much interest in the duties of his office when he knows that he will probably go out at the end of a couple of years, as he would do if he were there during good behavior.

The great objection which is urged against any suggestion of reform in this direction is that it would build up an official class in this country which would be a menace to the liberty of the people. It is possible that there is not so much in this argument as many suppose. The danger may be more fancied than real. Under such a system office-holders would be removed at any time for cause, and they would be likely to be very careful not to jeopardize steady employment at good wages by giving any cause, whereas, now, they are often inclined to take chances and "make hay while the sun shines." At any rate, the question must be considered as one that is open for debate. It should be discussed in a calm and impartial manner, on its merits, without any reference to the wishes of the office-holders, who are or at least should be—the servants of the people.

The Massachusetts Republicans have renominated Gov. Greenhalge, and have placed him upon a strong and sound platform. They are full of confidence that the State will be carried by an old-time Republican majority. There is every reason to believe that their confidence is not misplaced.

Prices are to be cheaper under the new tariff, say the free-trade theorists. Possibly; but every reduction in price will be accomplished at the expense of American labor.

## THE LATEST POLITICAL WEDDING.



It might have been celebrated in Los Angeles. ("Oh, where did you get that"—mug?)

## "THE EMERGING OF A CITY."

We are all in the habit of referring to the growth of Los Angeles and of Southern California during the past ten years as something wonderful, and indeed it has been so, but few of us fully concede that under favorable circumstances the advance of the city and its tributary region during the coming decade may be such as to cast even the remarkable development made hitherto into the shade.

The truth of the saying that cities commence their most rapid growth after they touch the 50,000 mark is being exemplified in the case of Los Angeles. If our citizens are wise; if they build on a firm and lasting foundation; if they realize the possibilities of the future and aim high, the developments of the next few years in Southern California will astonish ourselves.

It is true that during the past ten years the population of Los Angeles has increased from 15,000 to nearly, if not quite, 70,000; that the development of the surrounding country has fully kept pace with that of the city, the exports of one product alone—granges—having increased from less than 1000 to 7000 carloads; but, notwithstanding this, we maintain that, under favorable circumstances, the growth of this section between now and 1904 may be still greater, not only actually but proportionately.

This may appear like a bold statement—it means that in 1904 the population of Los Angeles city may be over three hundred thousand, or as great as the present population of San Francisco. At first such a statement may provoke a smile, but a little calm investigation will show that there is nothing so improbable in it.

Since 1890 the population of Los Angeles has increased 20,000, or 40 per cent, and this during a period when our own people have been recovering from the reaction which followed the boom of 1886-87, and when the country at large has gone through the most serious business depression that has been experienced during twenty years. This has been the average increase of the past four years, but most of it has been made during the latter part of the term. Since the beginning of this year houses have been going up in Los Angeles at the rate of from five to six daily, representing an increase in population of about ten thousand yearly, or say, 15 per cent. on 70,000. If this rate of increase only remains stationary it will give us over two hundred and fifty thousand in 1904. There is, however, every reason to believe that the rate of increase will be still more rapid in the future.

Like a rolling snowball a city, when once started moving in earnest, will increase its proportionate as well as its actual growth until it meets with some obstruction in its course.

In addition to the drawbacks above referred to, it should be remembered that Los Angeles and Southern California are only just beginning to reap the benefit of the vast amount of advertising which they received at the Chicago and San Francisco fairs. There is every reason to anticipate an immigration during the next few years that will dwarf everything that we have yet seen. Then, again, the growth of Los Angeles, hitherto, has been based mainly on the development of the horticultural resources of the surrounding country. There are signs which encourage us to believe that Los Angeles is about to enter on an era of manufacturing and commercial development which will do more than anything that has gone before to promote the growth of the city. Unless appearances are very deceitful, the chief obstacle in the way of manufacturing—the lack of cheap fuel—will shortly disappear, and in this respect we shall be on an equality with the most favored cities of the United States.

As to commerce, Los Angeles has evidently been destined by nature for a great commercial city. It is on the shortest line, by 800 miles, from tide water on the Pacific to tide water on the Atlantic, and at the foot of the lowest mountain pass in a coast line of 1200 miles. These natural advantages have brought us transcontinental railroads and will bring us more. At least one such road is waiting in order to commence building this way, for a decision that will give us a deep-water harbor open to all comers.

This brings us to the moral of our article. There is one thing needed to make certain and speedily certain—the great developments in Los Angeles and Southern California above hinted at. This is a deep-water harbor which will accommodate ocean-going vessels, and which will be open to all railroads that build in this direction. The day that work is commenced on such a harbor will mark the inauguration of an era of growth in Southern California compared with which that of the past will appear infantile. The rich and rapidly-growing trade of the Orient will seek our harbor as the most direct and easiest route to the great centers of population in the East, and with the building of the Nicaragua Canal vessels on their way from Asia to the Atlantic Coast and Europe will stop here to coal.

To insure these benefits, however, that harbor must be a free one, not a harbor the approaches to which are controlled by any railway corporation. Such a harbor would be little, if any, better than none at all. Competing roads would seek other outlets. Let us not forget that San Diego has an excellent natural harbor, and that the citizens of that place are ready to offer almost any inducements to railroads and steamship lines.

Granting, then, that a free deep-water harbor would enormously stimulate trade and increase the wealth of this section, does it not appear remarkable that the railroad corporation which is doing its utmost to defeat the construction of such a harbor has never considered that its interests and those of the people of Southern California are really identical, or should be; that our growth and its own must proceed side by side? The Southern Pacific Company takes toll upon a large proportion of the freight that enters and leaves this section. If, by a liberal policy, that freight can be increased tenfold and it can be—will it not be that much the gainer, and will not such gain far more than counter-balance the advantages which it could receive by monopolizing a harbor? The Southern Pacific Company has certainly given the monopolizing business a fair trial up north. How has it worked? San Francisco is decaying and the Southern Pacific Company is forced to retrench in every department.

Why not try a new deal? Why not work in unison with the people from whom it draws its support, and have their friendship and sympathy, instead of their enmity and distrust? Mr. Huntington will not succeed in getting the government to build a harbor for him at Santa Monica. He may possibly be successful in preventing or delaying the construction of a harbor at San Pedro, which is apparently what he is aiming at; but we warn the Southern Pacific magnate that by persisting in the attempt to override the legitimate wishes of nine-tenths of the people of Southern California, he will make his company so thoroughly detested that he will find it hard to do business in these parts.

Common sense and broad business sagacity alike dictate the calling of a halt in the fight against San Pedro—the people's site.

There are 1,215,000 men engaged in the wool industry in the United States, representing a capital of about \$510,000,000. Of these men, not less than 1,000,000 will vote against free-wool men and measures at the Congressional elections next month. These votes, alone, are sufficient, if properly distributed, to re-elect the next Congress from Democratic control. But they will have substantial assistance from thousands and tens of thousands of other voters whose interests have been seriously affected by Democratic legislation favorable to foreigners and unfavorable to Americans.

## NORRIS VERSE.

"Lincoln's Grave" is the title of the most notable of current poems, a copy of which has reached The Times from the publishers, Stone & Kimball of Cambridge and Chicago. The little volume is in tasteful typography, and in its contents is a collection of poetical brilliants. The Chicago Inter-Ocean prints this appreciative notice: "Surely no finer, grander, and more appreciative tribute was ever paid to the memory and worth of any immortal mortal than this poem from the pen of Maurice Thompson. Mr. Thompson now resides, and has for many years, in Indiana, but he was one of the boys in gray. When his native State (Georgia) called for soldiers to fight the battles of the Confederacy Thompson was among the first to respond. He has no words of reproach or apology for the cause to which he devoted his youth, but now that all is over, and the sober second thought of manhood makes him glad that the Union was preserved and slavery destroyed, he stands by the grave of the greatest exponent, officially and personally, of the cause of the Union to sing in lofty strains the praises of the incomparable statesman who guided the affairs of the nation in those years of destiny. Of all the tributes, in prose or verse, which have been paid to the memory of Lincoln none has shown more pathos and appreciation than this from the pen of Thompson. As a literary production it is a companion piece to Mrs. Browning's 'Cower's Grave.' It is a little classic. Kept above the plane of ordinary verse, it has a touch of sublimity in every line. It surely deserves a place in the permanent literature of the English language."

## CLARKE MONUMENT FUND.

The following sums have been subscribed for the erection of a monument above the mortal remains of Samuel Clarke, the brave and loyal engineer who died at his post of duty during the recent railway strike and insurrection:

Previously reported	\$399.25
For Southern Pacific engineers at Wadsworth, Nev.:	
J. A. Golden	1.00
J. Yeargin	1.00
L. W. Young	.50
A. Trewick	1.00
J. L. Raitt	.50
F. E. Cronan	1.00
H. D. Eadsen	1.00
J. R. Forrest	1.00
W. B. Van Horn	1.00
H. L. Huston	1.00
C. B. Gunn	1.00
L. H. Hettenhausen	1.00
A. E. Kane	1.00
F. E. Cronan	1.00
C. H. Olliver	1.00
P. E. Davis	1.00
I. Whitmore	1.00
E. Shepley	1.00
E. Cobb	1.00
B. F. Dolan	1.00
F. E. Hampton	1.00
J. R. Cunningham	1.00
William Painter	1.00
Aggregate	\$421.25

The story told by an eye-witness of the battle between the Japanese flag-ship, Matsushima, and the Chinese cruiser Yang-Wel, on July 12, is a graphic and thrilling narrative. It will be found in the news columns of The Times this morning. A young Englishman now under medical treatment in San Francisco, is the narrator. He was supervising engineer on the Yang-Wel, and so had exceptional opportunities for observation of the terrible events which he describes. For some years past the civilized nations of the earth have been busy inventing engines of destruction, but this oriental war furnishes the first adequate opportunity to test them in actual practice. The awful efficiency of these modern engines of destruction has been fully established by the progress thus far made in the war. As the young engineer above referred to intimates, it is not unlikely that civilized nations will shrink from employing the terrible weapons they have devised. The theory that improved weapons of warfare are really promotive of peace is not without force.

A manifesto has been issued from the Democratic campaign headquarters in Ohio, declaring that "tariff reform" is practically an accomplished fact, and that the paramount mission of the Democracy is now the restoration of silver, with free coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1. The evident purpose of this outgiving is to divert the minds of the people from the vital question at issue, which is the tariff. But Ohio has been hit too hard by free wool to forget so soon the injury inflicted, and the party responsible for it. The Democracy is as much at sea on the silver question as it is on the tariff question, and neither of these great issues will be finally settled by Democratic legislation. The Republican party will soon be restored to power, and will straighten out the tangles in these questions, in accordance with the best interests of the people of the entire country.

Chairman Wilson returned to the United States yesterday, and states that he "feels fully recovered from his recent illness." He declares that he did not go over to England to talk tariff, but he falls to explain why, under such circumstances, he did talk tariff with so much garrulosity. He professes to think that the new tariff is really a terrible blow dealt by the United States to British industry, and appears anxious to create the impression that he merely went over to England to warn John Bull against the havoc which we shall make with his industries when we get down to business under the new tariff! How very kind of Mr. Wilson to carry the news to J. B.!

The Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, which has been called to meet at St. Louis, Mo., beginning November 23, promises to be a gathering of much importance to States west of the Mississippi River.

its object is to discuss any and all questions affecting the interests of the people living in the territory covered by its representation, and to express to Congress, through resolutions or otherwise, the sentiments of the Western people on the various subjects considered, among which will be the irrigation of the arid lands, the Nicaragua Canal, the disposition of public and Indian lands, improvement of Western rivers and harbors, etc., etc. The basis of representation to the congress, with other information relating to the enterprise, will be found in another column.

The Cleveland administration went into power pledged to large reductions in the national expenses. Thus far it has increased the interest-bearing debt by \$56,000,000 and the annual burden of interest by \$2,000,000. This is the usual course which Democratic economy takes. It progresses backward. Jim-Budd is promising that all sorts of economies will follow should he be elected Governor of California. Many of these promises are impossible of fulfillment, and there is no more likelihood that the others would be fulfilled than there was in the case of the promises made by the Democracy before it came into power in national affairs.

The great esteem in which Gov. William McKinley is held by the people is attested by the vast throngs which turn out to meet and hear him on his tour through the Middle West. Gov. McKinley never repeats himself, each one of his speeches being different from all others, and in all cases his remarks are convincing, logical and masterly. He is undoubtedly the foremost American today.

Rev. W. Arter Wright, Ph. D., of Riverside, writes to The Times declaring that Rev. French did not use the language attributed to him in an article in The Times of Thursday last. We give all parties concerned the benefit of the denial.

The present indications are that there will be a severe frost throughout California early in November, and that its effects will be so severely felt in San Joaquin county, that not even a Budd will escape annihilation.

Among the acclamations which greet Gov. McKinley wherever he goes, the words "Our next President" are increasingly frequent. The words are prophetic.

President Cleveland is of English descent—a fact which may account for some of his anti-American ideas upon questions of political economy.

The Japanese are often referred to as a progressive people. They are certainly making rapid progress toward the Chinese capital.

## SMILES.

Duffy. I suppose Henpeck's wife's word is the law with him.

Guffy. More than that; it's the law, the facts, and the commandments.

Mrs. de Style. I stick to the old idea that it takes "three generations in oil" to make a gentleman.

Mr. Barker. H'm! How about the petroleum business?

Tramp. I think it's purty tough for de p'eces to put us out o' de park jus' fer washin' dat gal aris!

His Pard. Sure 'nuff! They should ha' arrested her for attractin' a crowd.

Mr. Kilbradige (a visiting Englishman). By the way, Boston is within a few hours of New York, isn't it?

Miss Vinton (of New York). Oh, dear, no; it isn't within twenty years of it.

Author. Why do you persist in abusing my book? I have been told by many people that it is an exceedingly rare work.

She. Exactly. So rare that it needed roasting.

He. Can you remember the names of Howell's novels?

She. Oh, yes; Aunt Beaconsfield makes me memorize them. But I can't remember the stories.

He. Do you see that disagreeable-looking person across by the window? I wonder if he is enjoying himself?

She. I'll go and ask him; he is my husband.

Mrs. Hensley. Are your folding beds perfectly satisfactory?

Mrs. Luscher. Perfectly so. The boarders keep awake all night grumbling about them. I'm never afraid of burglars any more.

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOU CAN BUY—

Pianos KOHLER & CHASE.

At lower figures and easier terms than it is possible for consignment dealers to offer.

## CAMPAIGN SHOTS.

There are hopeful indications that certain Populist Governors will soon be turned out to grass.

What will it profit the American producer if he gains the markets of the entire world and loses his own?

There would be no doubt whatever of Chairman Wilson's election to Congress if his English friends could vote for him.

The Democratic campaign is every State and in every Congress district is a defensive one. Republicans everywhere should see to it that it is kept so.

(Ohio State Journal.) If Hon. W. L. Wilson ever had any chance for re-election that London banquet has killed it. He is the shortest-sighted man in American politics today.

The average decrease of the national debt during the last Republican administration was about \$5,000,000 per month. The average increase during the present Cleveland administration has been nearly \$5,000,000 per month.

Senator Hill will continue to serve as Senator for New York, whether he accepts the nomination for Governor or not. He will not resign the Senatorship until elected Governor, and he will not be elected Governor until he resigns the Senatorship.

Chairman Wilson's toadyism doubtless pleased his English audience, but his speech gratifies harshly on American ears, even his English friends grudge down American workmen, truly observe the Quincy (Ill.) Whig.

The New York Sun comes out enthusiastically for Hill for Governor, saying: "With Hill as the nominee nothing is impossible." It calls for the old-time cry of "Hill and victory." The Sun sees a new chance to deal a blow squarely in the face of its "fat man" and "stuffed prophet," and doesn't hesitate to go in.

(Chicago Inter-Ocean.) Congressman Wilson of the United States, having been of great service to the people of England, the plutocratic manufacturer of London only paid a debt in giving him a costly banquet. After all it was only a very cheap method of paying a debt of many millions, to be repeated every year until Democracy is retired from the Congress of the United States and American protectionism takes their places.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

America has several famous women college presidents.

Women are admitted to the New York State bar on the same terms as men.

Women are admissible only to the medical department of Johns Hopkins University.

The widow of Gen. Sheridan resides in Washington. She has one son, Philip, Jr., and twin daughters.

Clara Barton, of Red Cross fame, was born at New England village, a small hamlet near Oxford, Mass.

Fifty thousand dollars per annum is the marriage dower of the young women of the Vanderbilt families.

Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, for whom the ladies' costumes known as bloomers were named, lives at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

The Princess of Wales and the Empress of Russia are sisters, and the Emperor of Germany is Queen Victoria's grandson.

Princess Louise, the oldest daughter of the Crown Prince and Princess of Denmark, has been betrothed to Prince Frederick of Schaumburg-Lippe.

When Mrs. J. W. Mackay wants to impress her European friends with her own importance, she invites them to dinner and sets them in front of a \$150,000 silver service.

Mrs. Kate Lynch of Brooklyn enjoys the distinction of being the only woman contractor in that city, and she is doing a thriving business in that line, besides running a profitable dairy.

To the question whether the use of the bicycle in moderation is good for women the Paris Journal de Medecine has just received answers from forty-three doctors of whom thirty-three say yes, and ten say no.

Isabella II, of Spain was exiled by her long-suffering people in 1870. She has since lived in Paris, and while in exile by no means good repute with respectable people before, she has been much less careful of her conduct since her enforced retirement from the throne.

Boston.

"The results obtained by the use of Cleveland's Baking Powder have always been satisfactory." Fannie M. Farmer, Principal Boston Cooking School.

Philadelphia.

"I am convinced Cleveland's is the purest baking powder made, and I have adopted it exclusively in my cooking schools and for daily household use." Emma P. Ewing, Principal Philadelphia Cooking School.

Chautauque.

"I use Cleveland's Baking Powder in my kitchen and class work." Emma P. Ewing, Principal Chautauque Cooking School.

Everywhere

leading teachers of cookery and writers on domestic science use Cleveland's baking powder.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

YOU CAN BUY—

Pianos KOHLER & CHASE.

At lower figures and easier terms than it is possible for consignment dealers to offer.

Look in at 238 SOUTH SPRING ST.

THE Celebrated Weber Tone

IS FOUND ONLY IN THE WEBER PIANO Agency at BARTLETT'S MUSIC HOUSE, 108 North Spring St.

"THE WONDER OF THIS WORLD THE PARAGON OF PIANOS."

The Chickering Piano of 1894.

With all its new improvements must be seen to be appreciated.

A carload just received—all styles and fancy woods.

Gardner & Zellner, 213 S. Broadway.

SCHOOL FOR PHYSICAL TRAINING, ELOCUTION AND DANCING.

Ladies' Physical Training class meets forenoon, Misses and Children after school hours. Tuition for one-half year \$10. Elocution class for young people, Wednesday 7:30 p.m. Classes for children. Adult dancing class begins Friday, Oct. 6, 7:30 p.m.; young children, Oct. 6, 2 p.m. Misses and Masters, 2-4. Terms, \$10 for 10 lessons. All classes select. MISS NAOMA ALFREY, 226 S. Spring St.

LOS ANGELES INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

APPLY FOR SPACE.

EXPOSITION BUILDING, FIFTH AND OLIVE, LOS ANGELES, and SAN FRANCISCO, MILLS BLDG., SECOND FLOOR, ROOM 4.

J. A. BROWN, General Manager.

BUY THE WHITNEY MAKE TRUNK FACTORY, 84 NORTH MAIN STREET.









RARE LACES.

## THE GREATEST LACE CONNOISSEURS IN THIS COUNTRY.

Mrs. Jesse Seligman, Mrs. Pierpont Morgan and Mrs. Levi P. Morton Own Priceless Sets of Point de Venise.

(From a Special Contributor.)

The fashionable women of Newport are all greatly interested in old lace at present.

It seems that the Countess de Brazza-Borgognoni, now Countess de New Orleans, whose present abode is in Rome, has been visiting at Newport this summer and incidentally trying to interest women of the "400" in her pet scheme for helping the lace workers of Italy; she is succeeding admirably and every one is ordering lace and lace houses are galloping. New York buys more lace than any other city in the world. It has at least a score of women whose laces exceed \$50,000 in value, and probably a hundred whose collections would sell for \$20,000. Five hundred dollar pieces, \$200 handkerchiefs, \$300 scarves, and a \$1000 overdress, all mere bagatelles in the wardrobe of the wives of millionaires.

Brussels is a pillow lace, indeed Barbara Litten, the inventor of pillow lace, lived and died there.

The pattern, drawn upon parchment, is fixed firmly to the pillow, pins are stuck along the outlines, and to them the lace is woven by crossing and twisting the threads, each of which ends in a bobbin. Lace two inches wide requires two or three hundred bobbins. A piece six inches long requires as many as a thousand. The thread is handspun from the best Brabant flax, in damp, dark cellars, whose rays of light fall upon the spinner's hands.

As the lace is never washed before it is sold, the most exquisite neatness in everything connected with it. Still as months are consumed in making very handsome pieces, the work turns dinky in spite of the lace-workers' best efforts. To remedy that, it is sometimes dusted with white lead in powder, and turned dark at contrast with gas or sulphur, in a way to exasperate the wearer.

Point d'Alecon is universally acknowledged the richest and most beautiful of all lace. It is characterized by a raised ornament; the cordons or cordings of the outlines are made by a horsehair which the workers introduce in order to give strength and substance.

Of the delicate point de Venise, seemingly brought out of mist and cobwebs, almost out of nothing, the following pretty legend is told:

In the islands of the Lagenes, a sailor youth from the South Seas brought home to his betrothed, a lace-weaver, a bunch of delicate coraline, telling her it was the lace which the mermaids wore in the coral caves under the transparent waves of the Indian Ocean.

"Pretty as it is," said the young lace-worker, "I will make something with my needle far prettier. My bridal veil shall be of mermaid's lace."

The sailor lover sailed away and was gone for months.

Day by day the young girl worked with her needle, forming the white knots and tiny stars, and uniting them by delicate "bridges" until an exquisite long scarf of lace was produced, so marvelously beautiful that when she wore it for her bridal veil, it became the admiration of all Venice. Princesses and queens became the friends of the young worker in mermaid's lace, and at last the time came when the veil, which is par excellence, point de Venise, became the fashion of all Europe.

Mrs. Pierpont Morgan and Mrs. Morton have many charming examples of this beautiful lace. Mrs. Hicks-Lord has a fan of point de Venise lace, mounted on ivory sticks. Mrs. Seligman, too, has a number of pieces of point de Venise; in fact, it is the desire of every woman to possess one bit at least of the lace which is so strongly reminiscent of the flimsy cobweb.

Honiton is the English royal lace. It was made fashionable by Queen Victoria, who, commiserating the condition of the lace-makers of Devonshire, ordered her wedding dress to be made at Honiton.

The dress cost \$5000; it was composed entirely of Honiton aprons, connected on the pillow by a variety of open-work patterns; the patterns were immediately destroyed, so that the dress could not be reproduced.

The bridal dresses of the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice and the Princess of Wales were all of Honiton, the patterns consisting of the national flowers, the rose, the thistle, the shamrock, and the lily, introduced with the happiest effect.

In making Honiton lace, the aprons are worked in with the pillow, afterward worked on a frame, and then on the ground, which is a beautiful and regular, and also

very expensive, as it is made of the finest thread.

The lace-workers' gains were very remunerative in those times; they received as much as eighteen shillings a yard for the workmanship alone of a piece of this elaborate net, measuring scarcely two inches in width.

The manner of payment was somewhat Phoenician, reminding one of Queen Dido and her bargain. The lace ground was spread out on the counter, and the worker herself desired to cover it with shillings, and as many coins as found place on her work she carried away as the fruit of her labor.

It must not be forgotten in this connection with the royal baby, the son of the Duke and Duchess of York, worn for his baptismal robe a dress made almost wholly of Honiton lace—the identical dress worn by his royal grandfather, the Prince of Wales, upon a similar occasion.

The Princess of Wales says she is fond of old lace, but she can't afford to buy it. She gets some pretty little presents of lace, however, by her collection. It is not as valuable as that of many New York ladies. The collection of laces of the late Mrs. R. L. Stuart would easily sell for several hundred thousand dollars, and Mrs. W. C. Whitney kept lace worth

long cuff, over turquoise blue satin, as well as the half-crescent plastron that ornaments the one next it, was of dull biscuit lace.

A large mutton leg in wallflower trimmings V-shaped bands in brown and white embroidery.

Another arm-covering that seemed almost like a ghost of patch and powder dress was a divided curtain-draped puff and stiff undersleeve of heavy white lace. These are all but drops in Mme. Mode's bucket of sleeve models, but one is glad to remark that Queen Mary's crinoline influence is not to be found everywhere. There are still a few sleeves that hang in willed, gauzy waves, as if literally falling from sloping shoulders, and the women who wear them are of the fragile-waisted sort, who wrap endless scarves about their slim throats and fall unconsciously into adorable Delaunay poses.

ELABORATE WRAPS. Capes, like sleeves, continue to grow in width, though doubtless solely for the accommodation of the latter.

One of the most charming of the short, dressy capes yet seen was an emerald green velvet, in the butterfly design here shown, and which comprises a round yoke and circular flounce, cut square across

from \$50,000 to \$70,000, which her daughter Pauline inherited.

Mrs. Gerard, Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. A. T. Stewart were the most thorough connoisseurs of real lace in the United States.

Perhaps at present the lady who has made the collection of laces almost a study, is Mrs. Jesse Seligman. She has many rare and valuable specimens of Irish point, point du Gene, Brussels lace and point d'Alecon.

A lovely specimen of old Brussels lace, is that which Lady Goldsmith recently purchased for her daughter's wedding gown. Her Ladyship has some remarkably fine specimens of lace, a piece of old point, sufficient to peck out the front of an evening dress, she valued at \$3000.

More costly still was the lace on the wedding dress of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs (nee Theresa Fair).

Almost the entire dress, in fact, was of lace over satin. The garment itself was made in Paris, in lace, satin, insurance and customhouse duties, about \$10,000.

The Belmont laces are most priceless. Mrs. Robert Goddard's taste in lace turned to handkerchiefs, and she has a small cedar chest filled with lace handkerchiefs, for some of which she has paid as much as \$200 each—rather a costly trifle.

DIANA CROSSWAYS.

STYLES OF SLEEVES. Some Novel and Eccentric Fashions Greatly in Vogue.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—(Special Correspondence.) It was her passionate love of gorgeous stuffs, we are told, that prompted the English Queen Mary to introduce the big sleeve, forerunner of the farthingale.

Only through distention, vast puffing and wiring could the costly gold embroidery of the sleeve be displayed.

"Pretty as it is," said the young lace-worker, "I will make something with my needle far prettier. My bridal veil shall be of mermaid's lace."

The sailor lover sailed away and was gone for months.

Day by day the young girl worked with her needle, forming the white knots and tiny stars, and uniting them by delicate "bridges" until an exquisite long scarf of lace was produced, so marvelously beautiful that when she wore it for her bridal veil, it became the admiration of all Venice.

Princesses and queens became the friends of the young worker in mermaid's lace, and at last the time came when the veil, which is par excellence, point de Venise, became the fashion of all Europe.

Mrs. Pierpont Morgan and Mrs. Morton have many charming examples of this beautiful lace. Mrs. Hicks-Lord has a fan of point de Venise lace, mounted on ivory sticks. Mrs. Seligman, too, has a number of pieces of point de Venise; in fact, it is the desire of every woman to possess one bit at least of the lace which is so strongly reminiscent of the flimsy cobweb.

Honiton is the English royal lace. It was made fashionable by Queen Victoria, who, commiserating the condition of the lace-makers of Devonshire, ordered her wedding dress to be made at Honiton.

The dress cost \$5000; it was composed entirely of Honiton aprons, connected on the pillow by a variety of open-work patterns; the patterns were immediately destroyed, so that the dress could not be reproduced.

The bridal dresses of the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice and the Princess of Wales were all of Honiton, the patterns consisting of the national flowers, the rose, the thistle, the shamrock, and the lily, introduced with the happiest effect.

In making Honiton lace, the aprons are worked in with the pillow, afterward worked on a frame, and then on the ground, which is a beautiful and regular, and also

number of pieces of point de Venise; in fact, it is the desire of every woman to possess one bit at least of the lace which is so strongly reminiscent of the flimsy cobweb.

Honiton is the English royal lace. It was made fashionable by Queen Victoria, who, commiserating the condition of the lace-makers of Devonshire, ordered her wedding dress to be made at Honiton.

The dress cost \$5000; it was composed entirely of Honiton aprons, connected on the pillow by a variety of open-work patterns; the patterns were immediately destroyed, so that the dress could not be reproduced.

The bridal dresses of the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice and the Princess of Wales were all of Honiton, the patterns consisting of the national flowers, the rose, the thistle, the shamrock, and the lily, introduced with the happiest effect.

In making Honiton lace, the aprons are worked in with the pillow, afterward worked on a frame, and then on the ground, which is a beautiful and regular, and also

grouping mutton leg, which stretched in flat folds across the shoulder as if it were part of the low bodice drape. A monster rosette emphasized the drawn-together effect at the chest line in this; and a rich lining in pale, luminous gray silk showed off exquisitely the changing jewel tints of the muslin. The sleeve shown in the design with the oblong puff, caught up with a velvet chafu, of softest crepe, in a dim, dead-leaf tone, that one felt somehow should only fall in picture lines. Its

bodice, and lace is draped over the sleeves.

A VISITING COSTUME. A chic "going away" gown for a bride could be modeled after one of Miss Adams' street toilets. It is a rich, deep moss-green crepe cloth, the skirt being trimmed, save for an embroidered arabesque in front at the foot, done in tiny turquoise and jets with silver thread. The bodice is of black moire, veiled all over with black chiffon in soft folds, to which is added the very Frenchy touch of three narrow strips of yellow lace insertion from the collar to shoulders, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

bodice, and lace is draped over the sleeves.

A VISITING COSTUME. A chic "going away" gown for a bride could be modeled after one of Miss Adams' street toilets. It is a rich, deep moss-green crepe cloth, the skirt being trimmed, save for an embroidered arabesque in front at the foot, done in tiny turquoise and jets with silver thread. The bodice is of black moire, veiled all over with black chiffon in soft folds, to which is added the very Frenchy touch of three narrow strips of yellow lace insertion from the collar to shoulders, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

The sleeves are puffs of the green cloth, edged with white chiffon. Over the shoulders are two long, narrow strips of yellow lace, converging at the chest.

been exchanged for some comfort, and have arranged their meeting if there had been any reason or desire for acquaintance.

Street introductions are also superfluous. You may be asked to stop and shake hands with people you have not seen in some time, but if there is no special desire on your part for these people, you may decline to stop.

At a ball the introductions should be distinctly formal. Hand-shaking is not correct, and here, again, common sense comes in. For it is most awkward for a woman to place flowers and fan while shaking hands.

No man, when presented to a woman at a dance, should fall in asking her for her card. His introduction means a dance.

What is the best form of presenting people?

None is so good as the simplest. "Miss Brown, may I present my friend, Mr. Jones?" is all that is most elegant.

At any function less important than a large ball it is always pleasant to add a little note of interest to the presentation, which breaks the ice and leads the way for conversation.

These matters may seem a bit trivial at first, but the omission of them does not lead to pleasurable results.

ADELARDE MALLISTER.

THE RIDING SUPES. Boys Who Pick Up Pennies About the Stage Entrance.

(From a Special Contributor.) Whenever a great show employing horses is going on in New York a regiment of boys, some in gaudy tatters, others respectfully dressed, hang eagerly about the stage entrance.

The first time I noticed this I thought it was the usual crowd of penniless lads waiting for some old or stolen piece of the show, but they displayed little effort to secure any such plans. They gathered at the side entrance of the theater, and were tolerated by the police and doorkeeper, generally very quarrelsome persons.

"These boys?" said the doorkeeper. "Why, they ride the horses from the stable to every performance, and are now waiting for their charges to come out of the theater."

"This is a regular profession among these boys," the doorkeeper said. "who are known as the 'horse riders' where they are given two pennies to ride the horse from the stable to the theater, and a couple of cents for the ride back. Most of them sell newspapers during the day and spend their evenings doing this way. The pleasure of prancing the horse all the evening is delight enough for them. I think they would still be for pleasure, even if the pay should stop."

In New York, where shows run for months, the contract to ride the horses is not one to be despised, as, with eight performances a week, a boy can make a good revenue. The great possibilities are when Barnum's big circus comes to the Madison Square garden, for then 100 of the trade find employment.

These little riders are revelling just now in "Shenandoah," a great war play at the Academy of Music. It is an affair of their souls, being the cavalry men and cannon and war cries. Every night at 8 o'clock the "riders" call at the stables up town and enter in full parade down Madison Avenue as proudly as the Seventh Regiment. When they arrive at the theater they remain on the horses' backs until the intermission just before the big act, when thirty or forty horses are used in the scene where Sheridan's army retreats and rallies, as Sheridan and his cavalry come at full tilt across the stage to the rescue.

During this intermission the boys ride into the back of the stage and put the horses into the stalls.

These boys all know "Shenandoah" and have named the horses they ride after the generals.

Each boy picks out his own horse and sticks to his favorite through the play. They never think of giving them by the name of the generals, and one can hear them as they ride by exclaiming: "Sheridan, what's the matter with your mane, old chap?" or "Lincolnton, if you can't keep your mane up, Gen. Lee or Stonewall Jackson'll give you a dose of lightning liniment when you get back to the stable," etc. They never think of giving them by the name of the generals, and one can hear them as they ride by exclaiming: "Sheridan, what's the matter with your mane, old chap?" or "Lincolnton, if you can't keep your



## PICCINO.

## TWO DAYS IN THE LIFE OF THE ITALIAN BOY.

By Frances Hodgson Burnett.

(From a Special Contributor.)

## PART IV. CHAPTER II.

He was too well accustomed to his dirt to think of it as being objectionable, so the way in which Greggs lifted him up on the seat on the box did not at all explain itself to him. He did not realize that in exactly the same manner the excellent Greggs would have handled an extremely dirty little dog her ladyship had chosen to pick up by the wayside and order him to take charge.

But though he did not understand how he was regarded by the illustrious signor in livery who sat near him, he was conscious that he was not comfortable and felt that somehow they were not exactly friendly. His place on the box seemed at an enormous height from the ground and as they went down hill over the winding road he was rather frightened, particularly when they rounded a sharp curve. It seemed so probable that he might fall off, and he was afraid to clutch at Greggs, who kept as far from him as possible under the circumstances.

It was a long, long drive to San Remo, and it seemed longer to Piccino than it really was. San Remo to him appeared a wonderful country. He had never been there and only knew of it what Maria had told him. Maria had once gone there in the small cart drawn by the donkey and she had never forgotten the excitement of the adventure. She was always willing to describe over again the street, the white villas, the shops and the grand hotels.

Piccino was so tired that he fell asleep before the carriage had left the curving road, but when it reached the city the jolting of the wheels awakened him and he opened his beautiful drooping eyes and found them dazzled by the lights. They were not very bright or curious lights, but they seemed so very dazzling to him that he felt bewildered by them. If Maria had been with him he would have clung to her and asked questions about everything, but even if he had not been too much of a baby and too shy, he could

carriage stopped before the door. And the door was thrown open by a liveried servant and showed the brilliantly lighted hall where there were beautiful pictures and ornaments and curious things hung on the walls and rich rugs on the floor and quaint seats and bits of furniture about, so that to Piccino it looked like a grand room.

Lady Aileen spoke to the footman at the door. "Send Nicholson to me," she said. "Bring the child into the hall," she said to Greggs.

So Piccino was taken down in a giggy manner as he had been put up, and Greggs set him discreetly on a bit of the floor not covered by rugs.

He stood there without moving, his luminous eyes resting on Lady Aileen. Lady Aileen spoke to her companions, but he did not know what she was saying, because she spoke English.

"He is exactly like some little animal," she said. "He does not know what to make all of it. I am afraid he is rather stupid."

"Poor little mite," said the girl. "I dare say he is tired."

Nicholson appeared almost immediately. She was a neat, tall, prim young woman. She wore black cashmere and collar and apron of snow.

Lady Aileen made a gesture toward Piccino. "I have brought this child from Cariani," she said. "Take him up stairs and take his things off and burn them. Give him a bath—perhaps two or three will be necessary. Get his hair in order. Modesta can change my dress for me. I shall come into the bathroom myself presently."

What was she saying? What were they going to do with him?

She turned away and went into the salon with her guests, and Nicholson came towards him. She gave him the same uncomfortable feeling Greggs had given him. He felt that she did not like him—and she spoke in English.

"Come up stairs with me. I am going to wash you," she said.

But Piccino did not understand and did not move. So she had to take hold of his hand and lead him, which he objected very much to her doing. She took him up the staircase and through landings and corridors, where he caught glimpses of wonderful bedrooms that were of dainty colors and had silk and lace trills and cushions in them and made him feel more strange than ever. And at last she opened a door and took him into a place which was all blue and white porcelain walls and floors and everything else—including a strange large object in one corner, which had shining silver things at one

"My goodness!" she exclaimed. "I can't manage him. He is like a little wildcat. Keep quiet, you naughty little pig. Be still, you bad little pig, and let me wash you! Good gracious! What am I to do?"

But Piccino would not be drowned without a struggle. He held his water like that! to be suffocated by its splashing in his nose and mouth and blinded by its dashing in his eyes. He fought with feet and teeth, used his head like a battering ram, and shrieked and shrieked for aid.

"To non ho fatto niente! Io non ho fatto niente! (I have done nothing!) Maria! Maria!"

And this noise was so appalling that almost immediately footsteps were heard in the corridor, and the bathroom door opened.

(To be continued.)

**The Schoolboy's Trouble.**  
Jane Jones keeps talkin' to me all the time. An' says you must make it a rule to study our lessons and work hard and learn and never be absent from school.

Remember the story of Elihu Burritt. An' how he came up to the top. Got all the knowledge at ever he had. Down in a blacksmithing shop? Jane Jones she honestly said it was so: Mebbe he did—

I dunno! O' course what's keepin' me 'way from the top. It not never havin' no blacksmithing shop.

She said 'at Ben Franklin was awfully poor. An' studied philosophy all his bull life. An' ever what he got for his pains! Piccino was watching her steadily. With a kiss an' a bottle an' key.

An' we're owing him more'n any one else. For all the bright lights 'at we see. Jane Jones she honestly said it was so! Mebbe he did—

I dunno! O' course what's allers been hinderin' me. Is not havin' any kite, lightnin' or key.

Jane Jones said Abe Lincoln had no books at all. An' used to spit rails when a boy. An' General Grant was a tanner by trade. An' lived away out in Illinois.

So when the great war in the South broke out. He stood on the side of the right. An' when Lincoln called him to take charge o' things.

He won nearly every blamed fight. Jane Jones honestly said it was so! Mebbe he did—

I dunno! Still I ain't no more, not to a big fight. For I ain't never had any battles to fight.

She said 'at Columbus was out to the knees. When he first thought up his big scheme. An' told all the Spaniards an' Italians, too. An' all of 'em said 'twas a dream.

But Queen Isabella just listened to him. An' pawed all her jewels of worth. An' bought him the Santa Maria, 'n' said: "Go hunt up the rest of the earth!" Jane Jones she honestly said it was so! Mebbe he did—

I dunno! O' course that may be, but then you'll know they ain't any land to discover yet now! —Ben King, in Island Printer.

**FOR GRIDER & DOW'S**

**ADAMS STREET TRACT.**

**THE TRACT OF HOMES.**

Don't fail to see this beautiful tract, the finest in the city, four 80-foot streets, one street 100 feet wide; all the streets graded, gravelled, cement walks and curbs; concrete sidewalks, shade trees on all streets; lots 50 and 60 feet front; city water piped all streets; rich sandy loam soil. Tract is 15 to 25 feet higher than Grandview.

Figures at 2 electric cars; 15 minutes' ride to the business center; one block nearer than Adams and Figueroa sts.; building clause in each deed, no cheap houses allowed; buy and build your home where you will have all modern improvements and be assured that the class of homes will cause the value to double within 12 months; 5000 feet on Adams st.; we ask you to see this tract now; if out for a drive, go through this tract; go on Adams st. to Central Ave., or take the Central or Maple cars to Adams st., and see the class of improvements; lots offered for sale for a short time for \$200, \$250, \$300 to \$500 in lots and acres; terms: office of Grider & Dow, 100% SOUTH BROADWAY, TEL. 1220.

**LOS ANGELES MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE.**

**Diseases of Men Cured**

By the oldest Specialist on the Coast.

**NERVOUS** Chronic, Blood, Kidney, Bladder, Skin diseases and all forms of Weakness guaranteed cured.

**Lungs and Heart.**

Our Specialist on diseases of the Lungs and Heart has made these diseases a life study; successful treatment by the latest methods; diagnosis of consumption by the aid of the MICROSCOPE.

**SURGERY** Deformities, Tumors, cecae, Hydrocele and all other surgical cases treated by a skillful Surgeon.

**Diseases of Women** A special department devoted exclusively to the treatment of all Female diseases.

**CATARH** Cured by our own special method, the only true way. Call and investigate our treatment. It costs you nothing.

**Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat** Scientifically examined.

**CONSULTATION AND EXAMINATION FREE.**

Office hours: 9 to 5 and 7 to 8; Sundays 10 to 12.

Rooms 1, 3, 5 and 7, 241 South Main Street.

**FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY OPENING**

Of latest imported Trimmed Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Fancy Embroideries, Materials and Trimmings. Ladies are invited to inspect Tuesday and Wednesday, October 22 and 23.

Parlors 2 and 3 Bryson Block (take elevator.)

## J. M. HALE COMPANY

INCORPORATED.

107 AND 109 NORTH SPRING STREET

YOU DON'T NEED  
BE A JUDGE

of goods to get your money's worth at HALE'S. Our method of doing business is a guarantee that you will get full value for your expenditures. All goods marked in plain figures, strictly one price and that the lowest to be found anywhere. A liberal exchange system precludes any misrepresentation whatever. You secure the market's best values at all times. Our special offerings on goods affected by the NEW TARIFF have no real competition. Your trade solicited for the coming week on a basis of the best goods for the least money.

A PARTIAL  
LIST OFSPECIAL BARGAINS ON  
SALE  
THIS WEEK.

## 50c yd Japanese Silks. 50c yd

The war between China and Japan seems at present to be the all-absorbing newspaper topic. Some weeks ago we took a hand in the fight and slaughtered 3000 Chinese silks at 25 cents per yard. This week we are going over to the other side and cut into 1500 Japanese, cutting them into any size pieces you desire. The silks are mightier than the sword in the present instance, and you will find, as in the original case, that what the Japs lack in quantity they more than make up in quality.

## A NEW SILK DRESS.

Commencing Monday, October 8, we will place on sale 1500 yards Japanese silks, 28 inches wide; an extra fine quality, smooth finish, and warranted all pure silk; a complete line of exquisite colorings, including black, cream, navy, sky blue, baby blue, heliotrope, shrimp pink, rose pink, old rose, orange, old gold, medium and golden brown, olive, cardinal and garnet; a regular 75c quality.

At 50c. per yard.

## A NEW SILK DRESS.

BLACK SILKS 80c. PER YARD—5 pieces Black Gros Grain Silks, 20 inches wide, all silk; a very superior quality, not weighted down with dye, as is usually the case with low-priced silks; a regular 1 1/4 quality.

At 80c. per yard.

## A NEW SILK DRESS.

BLACK SILKS, 75c. PER YARD—Black Rhadame Silk, all silk, 19 inches wide; a very fine quality dress silk; also much used for waists, sleeves and trimming; usual value \$1 per yard.

At 75c. per yard.

## A NEW SILK DRESS.

RHADAME SILKS, 69 1/2c. A YD—7 pieces colored Rhadame Silks, 19 inches wide; all silk, fine satin finish; much used for dress trimming; regular value \$1 per yard.

At 62 1/2c. per yard.

## A NEW SILK DRESS.

BROCADE SILKS, 85c. PER YD—Cream Japanese Silk, 25 inches wide; all silk, neat brocade designs; a very handsome silk for evening wear; former value \$1.25.

At 85c. per yard.

## A NEW BLACK DRESS.

BLACK DRESS GOODS, 50c PER YARD—Black Brocade Crepons, 36 inches wide, neat black brocade effects, one of the new fall novelties and one of the best values; splendid value for 75c.

At 50c. per yard.

## A NEW BLACK DRESS.

BLACK DRESS GOODS, 40c PER YARD—Black Tricot Cloth, all wool, 38 inches wide, fine quality lustrous black finish, would be considered extra value at 50c.

At 40c. per yard.

## A NEW BLACK DRESS.

BLACK DRESS GOODS, 65c PER YARD—Black Nuns Veiling a very handsome quality, 46 inches wide, all wool, for those wishing a fine lightweight black dress this material has no equal, worth \$1.00 per yard.

At 65c. per yard.

## A NEW BLACK DRESS.

BLACK DRESS GOODS, \$1.00 PER YARD—Black Brocade Soliel, one of the newest fall weaves, beautiful brocade designs, fine satin finish, a very handsome dress fabric, worth \$1.50 per yard.

At \$1.00 per yard.

## A NEW FALL DRESS.

BLACK DRESS GOODS, 50c PER YARD—Black Tricot Cloth, all wool, 38 inches wide, fine quality lustrous black finish, would be considered extra value at 50c.

At 40c. per yard.

## A NEW FALL DRESS.

BLUE SERGE, 50c PER YARD—Navy Blue Serge, all wool, 38 inches, a fine quality, hard twisted, dust shedding Serge in the surah and wide wale weaves; regular worth 60 cents.

At 50c. per yard.

## DOMESTIC SPECIALS.

TURKISH TOWELS 8c EACH—50 doz. Unbleached Turkish Towels, a fair size and good quality; regular worth \$1.25 per dozen.

At 5c. each.

## A NEW BLACK DRESS.

BLACK DRESS GOODS, 50c PER YARD—Black Henrietta or Black Surah Serge, all wool finely finished, good color and 46 inches wide, a quality and width that formerly sold at 75c.

At 50c. per yard.

## A NEW BLACK DRESS.

BLACK DRESS GOODS, 25c PER YARD—Black English Cashmere, 36 wide, nearly all wool, an excellent quality with hold its color like an all-wool goods, our former 85c quality.

At 25c. per yard.

## A NEW FALL DRESS.

PATTERN SUITS—We are showing the latest novelties in imported Novelty Suitings, the choicest creations of the weavers art, exclusive designs, no two alike; an inspection of our line will prove our prices the lowest, quality and style considered.

## A NEW FALL DRESS.

NOVELTY SUITINGS, 75c PER YARD—Imported Novelty Suitings, 36 inches wide, all wool, a very handsome line, ten different color combinations, the very latest fall styles, worth \$1.25 per yard.

At 75c. per yard.

## A NEW FALL DRESS.

CLOTH SUITINGS, 45c PER YARD—Basket Cloth Suitings, all wool, 38 inches wide, a splendid wearing material in navy blue, garnet, seal and medium brown and myrtle green, worth 60c.

At 45c. per yard.

## A NEW FALL DRESS.

DIAGONAL SUITINGS, 75c PER YARD—Jacquard Novelty, neat brocade effects, 40 inches wide, in cardinal, brown, tan, mode, rose and myrtle, good value for \$1.

At 75c. per yard.

## A NEW FALL DRESS.

NOVELTY SUITINGS, 50c PER YARD—London Stripe Suitings, 42 inches wide, neat, stylish striped designs, an excellent material for solid wear and regular worth 65c.

At 50c. per yard.

## A NEW FALL DRESS.

SUITING CLOTH, 60c PER YARD—All-wool Suiting, or Ladies' Cloth, 54 inches wide, very fine quality and finish, black, navy blue, seal and medium brown, garnet and myrtle green, a regular 85c quality.

At 60c. per yard.

## A NEW FALL DRESS.

BROADCLOTHS, 85c PER YARD—Broadcloth Suitings, an extra quality, 52 inches wide, fine, lustrous finish for dresses, capes, etc., in navy blue, myrtle green, medium brown and cardinal; this cloth cannot be matched under \$1.25.

At 85c. per yard.

## A NEW FALL DRESS.

BLUE SERGE, 50c PER YARD—Navy Blue Serge, all wool, 38 inches, a fine quality, hard twisted, dust shedding Serge in the surah and wide wale weaves; regular worth 60 cents.

At 50c. per yard.

## DOMESTIC SPECIALS.

TURKISH TOWELS 8c EACH—50 doz. Unbleached Turkish Towels, a fair size and good quality; regular worth \$1.25 per dozen.

At 5c. per roll.

## COMFORTS AND BLANKETS.

A cool night or two may remind you of the need of something in this line. Our stock was never more complete nor prices more reasonable; Blankets and Comforts from 75 cents up to \$6, and at any price they are special values; a good time to prepare for winter weather.

At 25c. per yard.

## DOMESTIC SPECIALS.

COTTON FLANNEL, 10c PER YARD—50 pieces Unbleached Canton Flannel, extra fine quality, soft elder down nap; regular price, 12 1/2 cents.

At 10c. per yard.

## DOMESTIC SPECIALS.

COTTON BATTIS, 5c PER ROLL—50 bales Cotton Bating, good quality, free from all impurities; just what you need if you make your own bed comforts; worth 7 1/2 cents.

At 5c. per roll.

## COMFORTS AND BLANKETS.

A cool night or two may remind you of the need of something in this line. Our stock was never more complete nor prices more reasonable; Blankets and Comforts from 75 cents up to \$6, and at any price they are special values; a good time to prepare for winter weather.

At 25c. per yard.

## DOMESTIC SPECIALS.

TURKISH TOWELS 8c EACH—50 doz. Unbleached Turkish Towels, a fair size and good quality; regular worth \$1.25 per dozen.

At 5c. each.

## DOMESTIC SPECIALS.

TABLE LINEN, 85c PER YARD—Unbleached Table Damask, a very superior quality, 56 inches wide, smooth finish, free from dressing; worth 50c per yard.

At 35c. per yard.

## DOMESTIC SPECIALS.

BLEACHED SHEETING, 18c PER YARD—8-4 Bleached Sheet, extra quality, a standard brand, full width and usually sold "special" at 20c per yard.

At 18c. per yard.

## DOMESTIC SPECIALS.

PILLOW CASES, 12 1/2c EACH—Ready made Pillow Cases for those not wanting the bother of making; good quality muslin, full size; worth 16c.

At 12 1/2c. each.

## DOMESTIC SPECIALS.

READY MADE SHEETS, 50c EACH—50 doz. 10-4 Ready Made Sheets, full size, made of the best quality bleached sheeting; former price 75c.

At 50c. each.

## DOMESTIC SPECIALS.

TABLE COVERS, 40c EACH—Tapstry Table Covers, 36 inches square, figured centers and knotted fringe borders; former price 65c.

At 40c. each.

## DOMESTIC SPECIALS.

RED OUTINGS, 10c PER YARD—The best quality Turkey Red Outing Flannels, neat black dots, figures and stripes, nothing in cotton goods nicer for a house dress; regular value 12 1/2c.

At 10c. per yard.

## DOMESTIC SPECIALS.

BLACK SATEN, 12 1/2c PER YARD—25 pieces Black Saten, Henrietta finish and guaranteed to be fast color; a regular 15c quality.

At 12 1/2c. per yard.

## DOMESTIC SPECIALS.

BLEACHED CRASH, 10 PER YARD—50 pieces Bleached Crash, all pure linen, 18 inches wide; regular value 15c per yard.

At 10c. per yard.

## DOMESTIC SPECIALS.

WHITE FLANNELS, 50c PER YARD—White Flannels, 36 inches wide, all wool, fine quality for infants' and children's underwear; worth 65c.

At 50c. per yard.

## DOMESTIC SPECIALS.

CANTON FLANNEL, 10c PER YARD—50 pieces Unbleached Canton Flannel, extra fine quality, soft elder down nap; regular price, 12 1/2 cents.

At 10c. per yard.

## DOMESTIC SPECIALS.

COTTON BATTIS, 5c PER ROLL—50 bales Cotton Bating, good quality, free from all impurities; just what you need if you make your own bed comforts; worth 7 1/2 cents.

At 5c. per roll.

## COMFORTS AND BLANKETS.

A cool night or two may remind you of the need of something in this line. Our stock was never more complete nor prices more reasonable; Blankets and Comforts from 75 cents up to \$6, and at any price they are special values; a good time to prepare for winter weather.

At 25c. per yard.

## DOMESTIC SPECIALS.

TURKISH TOWELS 8c EACH—50 doz. Unbleached Turkish Towels, a fair size and good quality; regular worth \$1.25 per dozen.

At 5c. each.

## COMFORTS AND BLANKETS.

A cool night or two may remind you of the need of something in this line. Our stock was never more complete nor prices more reasonable; Blankets and Comforts from 75 cents up to \$6, and at any price they are special values; a good time to prepare for winter weather.

At 25c. per yard.

## DOMESTIC SPECIALS.

TURKISH TOWELS 8c EACH—50 doz. Unbleached Turkish Towels, a fair size and good quality; regular worth \$1.25 per dozen.

At 5c. each.

## COMFORTS AND BLANKETS.

A cool night or two may remind you of the need of something in this line. Our stock was never more complete nor prices more reasonable; Blankets and Comforts from 75 cents up to \$6, and at any price they are special values; a good time to prepare for winter weather.

At 25c. per yard.

## SOME OTHER SPECIALS.

WOOL HOSE, 25c PER PAIR—Ladies' Cashmere Hose, good quality, all wool, fast colors, a full line of sizes, worth 35c.

At 25c. per pair.

## SOME OTHER SPECIALS.



## JACOBY BROS.

Yearlings in  
BOYS' SUITS.

300 Boys' Suits, 5 to 15 years, made of the finest kind of imported and domestic fancy worsteds, all wool material. We have sold them heretofore at \$7.50, \$8, and \$10. Every one of these suits is single-breasted. We have made three lots of them and they are on sale this week.

Boys suits that were \$7.50 at..... \$4.00  
Boys suits that were \$8.00 at..... \$5.00  
Boys suits that were \$10 at..... \$6.00

Jacoboy Bros.

ANNUAL SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

Jacoboy Bros.

ANNUAL SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

Jacoboy Bros.

ANNUAL SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

Jacoboy Bros.

ANNUAL SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

Jacoboy Bros.

ANNUAL SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

SALE OF

WINTER CLOTHING

## EXPLANATION!

Webster says a yearling is a beast one year old.

Jacoboy Bros. apply the name to any stock that is one year old.

During the panic last fall when trade in all lines came to a standstill we were unfortunate enough to be overloaded with a stock which could not be disposed of at that time, so we put them away for this occasion. They are all staple lines, just as good as we can buy right now, but they compose small lots, odds and ends, etc., and we must dispose of them at any price, as our new stock of fall goods is crowding us too much. We prefer giving our customers the benefit of the extreme low prices we have made on these goods than to send them to the auction room. We mention a few items from every department. Come tomorrow or this week, walk around the store and you will surely pick up some big snap in this sale.

We have made 3 lots of all that has been left over in Men's Suits and Overcoats from last Season.



WILL BUY...  
**\$9.65**  
Suits and Overcoats  
That were sold last season at \$15; they are every bit as good as are offered now at \$15.



WILL BUY...  
**\$12.35**  
Suits and Overcoats  
That have been sold last season at \$17.50; now is your chance for a great saving on your fall outfit.



WILL BUY...  
**\$14.85**  
Suits and Overcoats  
That were sold last season at \$20; every garment of extraordinary quality, and exactly worth amount stated.

## Yearlings in... Men's Pants.

Good serviceable Men's Woolen Pants, odds and ends reduced to..... \$2.00  
Men's all-wool Cassimere Pants, odds and ends reduced to..... \$2.50  
Better grades of Cassimere and Cheviot Pants reduced to..... \$3.00  
Extra fine Men's fancy Worsted Pants in odds and ends that were sold at \$7.50, \$8 and \$10, reduced to... \$5.00

## Yearlings in... Men's Hats.

Men's Fur Crush Hats in assorted colors that were \$1.25, now..... 74c  
8 dozen Men's Black Derby hats that were \$2.50, now 95c  
30 dozen black and colored Fedora Hats that were \$2.50 and \$3, now..... \$1.45  
20 dozen Derbys in different tan shades, that were \$2.50 and \$3, now..... \$1.45  
16 dozen Black Derby Hats, good shapes that were sold at \$3.50, now..... \$1.45

## Yearlings in Youths' Long Pants Suits and...

**Boys' Overcoats.**  
Youth's dark striped Cheviot long pants suits, sizes 16 to 19, well made, very serviceable, and worth \$6. This week at..... \$3.50  
Youth's single and double-breasted dark Cassimere long pants suits, sizes 13 to 19, good value at \$7.50; this week on sale at..... \$5.00  
Boys' dark kilt cape Overcoats, sizes 2 1/2 to 9, handsomely made up and very nobby, worth \$4.00, this week on sale at..... \$2.50

## Yearling Sale of... Men's Shirts.

15 dozen assorted Men's flannel Over-shirts, in plain and fancy colors, yoked and full made, excellent wearers; they were sold at \$1.50 and \$1.75; now on sale at..... \$1.00  
Men's unadorned white shirts, full cut, linen bosoms, good fitters, on sale at..... 25c  
18 dozen Men's negligee Over-shirts, laundered collars and cuffs, odds and ends, all different kinds of patterns; they were sold at \$2.25 and \$1; on sale this week at..... 75c

## Yearling Sale of... Men's Underwear.

Heavy Scotch Underwear, taped seams, made with pearl buttons, full sizes, an excellent wearing article, natural gray color; on sale now at..... 50c  
Chocolate merino Underwear, medium weight, taped seams, pearl buttons, satin fronts, full size, all sizes 34 to 40, on sale now at..... 75c  
Extra-heavy natural wool underwear winter weight, finished with taped seams and pearl buttons, worth \$1.50, now on sale at..... \$1.00

## Yearlings in Ladies' Shoes and Slippers.

Ladies' fancy Slippers, undressed kid, white, gray and blue shades reduced to..... \$2.00  
3 styles Ladies' Cloth Top Button Shoes, reduced to..... \$2.00  
3 lines Ladies' Dongola Kid Button Shoes, reduced to..... \$2.00  
Ladies' extra fine Dongola Kid Button Shoes, sizes 2 1/2 to 4, narrow widths, that were worth \$3.50 and \$6, now on sale at..... \$1.50

## Yearlings in Children's and...

**Misses' Shoes.**  
Fine Dongola Shoes, spring heels, patent leather tips, sizes 6 to 8, reduced to 8 1/2 to 12, reduced to..... \$1.00  
Misses' sizes 12 1/2 to 14, reduced to..... \$1.25  
Children's and Misses' Grain School Shoes with ironclad tips, Children's sizes, 6 to 8, reduced to..... 90c  
Children's sizes, 8 1/2 to 12, reduced to..... \$1.00  
Misses' 12 1/2 to 2, reduced to..... \$1.25

128 to 134 N. Spring Street.

JACOBY BROS.

123 North Main Street.

JACOBY BROS.

128 to 134 N. Spring Street.

JACOBY BROS.

123 North Main Street.

## JACOBY BROS.

## Carry the Largest and Finest

Stock of ready-to-wear clothing of any house in Southern California—only we sell for less money than others. We have suits and overcoats at \$25, \$30, \$